

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 15 JULY, 1904.

THE WAR.

It seems rather a paradox but it is nevertheless true to say that the absence of news during the last day or two shows that there is a great deal of news at hand; but the Japanese censorate does not allow it to come out. The censors have been unusually active of late in Japan, and our unfortunate contemporaries in that Empire have been haled before the Courts and fined right and left for what seem to us the most trivial infractions of a Press Code which it is not easy to fully grasp under any circumstances; in many cases, the very deliverances of the judges show that the disclosures for which the Japan papers have been fined are absolutely harmless. The Japanese have raised the concealment of their operations to a height of art never attained hitherto by any

European nation. The correspondents who have been kicking their heels in Tokio now for months admit that in doing this Japan is quite right. What they complain of is that if they had been told at first that this would be done they would have gone away and saved the journals they represent an infinity of expense and irritation; but day after day and week after week they have been told to wait as they would soon be allowed to go to the front; and the promise has been as regularly broken. As we have said before there is a fear that this action will impair the previous good feeling entertained for Japan by the best portion of the Press of the world.

The absence of news, as we have said, undoubtedly indicates that great events are pending. The wall of Japanese soldiery is closing round Port Arthur, and while there are still some who profess to believe that it can hold out if necessary for months, we know that the Japanese expect its fall by the end of the current month, and we know by experience that such expectations of the Japanese are generally exceedingly well-founded. It is an open secret that Marshal Oyama has gone to Kinchou in order to head the formal entry of the Japanese army into the captured citadel. It was he who commanded the force that took Port Arthur from the Chinese in November 1894; and no-one knows better than he what power of resistance it has, and how long it will take General Nogi's army to subdue it. The news that we have had of the capture by the Japanese of some of the outlying heights has been thrown into the shade by the extraordinary tale which Reuter repeats this morning as from St. Petersburg, of the destruction of some thirty thousand Japanese troops by mines. The tale, it is understood originated in Chefoo, from some apocryphal "Japanese sources," but it has been entirely repudiated by all reputable Japanese sources. That it should have come back in its present form is even more extraordinary than the tale itself, for it is virtually impossible that Viceroy Alexeieff, unless chagrin and remorse for all the injury he has

done to Russia in the Far East have quite turned his brain; could telegraph officially to St. Petersburg a wild report from Japanese sources. Reuter's now reports that this invention was published at St. Petersburg to lighten the effect of the expected news of the fall of the fortress. The latest news we have of Port Arthur from Tokio is dated the 12th inst., two days after the supposed terrible mine explosion took place, and nothing is said of any terrible Japanese loss, but it is mentioned that the eastern and western Russian outposts were at Antseling and Hsuangkaitou respectively.

There is no reason for anxiety in the fact that we have no very late news from the First and Second and Taku-shan armies. They are preparing for the great battle that is to take place possibly at Tashichiao, but more probably at Liaoyang, and as the rains have necessarily made the transport of artillery and the necessary supplies for the large armies the Japanese have assembled a very slow process, there is inevitable delay before the next great battle can be fought. The Japanese are fully impressed with the truth of the maxim that more haste makes worse speed, and the Russians seem entirely destitute of the power or will to attack the Japanese before the latter are ready. Considering the forces which we are told from time to time that General Kuropatkin has at his disposal through the alleged admirable working of the trans-Siberian railway, the persistency with which he confines himself to defensive tactics is somewhat strange.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 7th of June arrived here on Saturday, the 9th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Prinz Regent Luitpold.

THE American mail of the 11th June, ex P. M. S. Siberia, arrived here yesterday per str. Bengloe.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Roon.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

DRIFTING MINES.

H. M. Consul-General sent us last Friday the following telegram received from H. M. Consul at Newchwang:—
"Master of the s.s. Chungking reports

having passed a floating mine yesterday afternoon in Lat. 39.2 N.; Long. 120.48 E."

Mr. J. Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General has courteously communicated to us the following telegram received by him on Wednesday:—

Chefoo, 13th July.

Since yesterday morning, five mines and two derelict junks have been reported to me as adrift in various parts of the Gulf of Pechili. —FOWLER.

THE LOSS OF THE KAIMON.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram:—

Tokio, 7th July.

Admiral Togo reports that the Kaimon while on a special mission on the 5th inst. outside Talienswan, in a thick fog, hit a Russian mine and sank. Three officers, including Commander Takahashi, and nineteen non-commissioned officers and men are missing. The rest were saved.

FURTHER RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

London via Bombay, 7th July.

A Ukase to-day calls out 447,302 men, liable to military service in accordance with the conscription law.

Also all the naval reservists in European Russia for the purpose of completing the complement for the Baltic ports; also the reservists in the southern provinces for Sebastopol. —Reuter.

THE ABSENCE OF NEWS.

London, 7th July.

The military experts are completely perplexed by the contradictory news regarding the passes, and the alleged advances and retreats of the Japanese.

The Russian correspondents at the front to day emphasise the massing of the Japanese towards Port Arthur, simultaneously with the concentration of forces between the Japanese eastern and southern armies. —Exclusive service.

A THREE-DAY FIGHT IN LIAOTUNG.

A telegram received here last Friday, dated Tokio, 8th July, reports that there was heavy fighting between a Japanese Division and Russian Cavalry on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant in Liaotung. The Russians were dispersed. The Japanese casualties were about 200.

A SEA-FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR AGAIN POSTPONED.

Chefoo, 9th July.

Heavy firing was heard here from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and there is reason to believe that there was a serious sea-fight to the south of

Port Arthur to-day. —Special service.

10th July.

Before noon yesterday the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur and exchanged fire with the Japanese picket-boats. The Russians re-entered the harbour at 4 p.m. —Special service.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SECOND ARMY.

Tokio, 9th July.

It is reported that the Japanese attacked Kaiping on the morning of the 8th instant, and occupied the position, repulsing twenty thousand Russians. —Our own correspondent.

London via Bombay, 9th July.

General Sakharoff reports a general advance of the Japanese on the 6th instant from Hsiungyaocheng northwards, the Russians retiring and sustaining a score of casualties. The Japanese were eight miles south-east of Kaichou (Kaiping). —Reuter.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio reports that General Oku, after severe fighting, occupied Kaiping on Friday.

General Sakharoff estimates the Japanese advancing on Kaichou (Kaiping) from the south at a division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and sixty guns.

On the morning of the 7th, a vast Japanese camp was discovered at Siaoketse, east of the railway and seven miles south of Kaichou. The enemy subsequently resumed their advance along the railway. —Reuter.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him on Sunday evening:—

Tokio, 10th July.

General Oku reports that the Second Army commenced operations on the 6th instant for occupying Kaiping. After successively dislodging the Russians from their positions, we finally occupied Kaiping and the neighbouring heights. —KOMURA.

THE

MENACE TO LIAOYANG.

Tokio, 9th July.

A Japanese officers' patrol repulsed twenty cavalry on the 2nd inst. near Hsiamatung, south-east of Liaoyang.

The Russians at Sunhuaku and Shuangmiaotse, east of Liaoyang, are retiring westward altogether.

The Japanese are now closely pressing Liaoyang. —Our own correspondent.

A SKIRMISH IN THE SOUTH-EAST.

Tokio, 9th July.

Two companies from Kuantien surprised 150 Russians at Erhshaofo, killing twenty Russians including two officers, and taking some prizes. —Our own correspondent.

THE INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 9th July.

The Japanese have recently occupied the first important fort at Lungtsui, on the way to Port Arthur.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CENSORSHIP IN JAPAN.

Kobe, 9th July.

The Government's illiberality towards the Press is increasing, and several papers have been prosecuted. Mr. Curtis of the "Kobe Herald" was fined 25 yen, and Mr. Young of the "Kobe Chronicle" 20 yen, today.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON AGAIN.

London via Bombay, 8th July.

Admiral Skrydloff reports that on the 1st inst. the Vladivostock squadron encountered seven large men-of-war in Broughton Bay, and turned back, the Japanese pursuing and firing without result.

Eleven torpedo-boats attacked the Russians and it is believed that two were sunk. The Japanese disappeared in the morning.

The Russians received no damage and had no casualties.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 13th July.

It is reported that the Vladivostock torpedo-boats appeared off Hokkaido last night, but a rumour that the cruisers had also appeared is not confirmed.—*Our own correspondent.*

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER STEAMERS COMING EAST.

London, 8th July.

The Volunteer steamer Smolensk has passed the Bosphorus.

The Volunteer steamer Petersburg has entered the canal with a cargo of coals for Vladivostock.—*Exclusive service.*

THE OCCUPATION OF KAIPING.

Tokio, 10th July.

General Oku reports that the Japanese occupied Kaiping at noon yesterday, the forward movement being begun on the 5th inst.

The number of Russians at Kaiping showed a remarkable decrease on Friday night, but they resisted stubbornly from the adjacent heights.

The Russian fire upon the pursuing Japanese was silenced at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The total casualties are not yet known. Major-General Koizumi received a bullet wound in the hip.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the capture of Kaiping so easily was probably due to the earlier

retirement of the Russians in the direction of Tashihchiao; owing to the pressure of the Takushan landing force.—*Our own correspondent.*

12th July.

In reference to Kaiping, it is officially announced that the Russians retired in the direction of Tashihchiao.

The Japanese casualties on the 8th inst. were 150.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him on Wednesday:—

Tokio, 13th July.

General Oku reports that in the occupation of Kaiping our casualties from the 5th to the 7th inst. were twenty-four, whereof four men were killed. The casualties on the 8th and 9th inst. were about 150.

THE COMING OPERATIONS.

Tokio, 10th July.

The evacuation of Kaiping the night before the decisive battle apparently implies that the Russians intend to make a stand at Tashihchiao, where they are hurriedly strengthening their defences.

No battle is expected at Liaoyang before Tashihchiao and Haicheng are taken, but meanwhile General Kuroki is closely pressing Liaoyang.

The taking of Tashihchiao will make Yinkou (Newchwang) untenable, while the taking of Haicheng will make the defence of Liaoyang more difficult.—*Our own correspondent.*

PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 10th July.

Some Japanese and Foreign correspondents will be allowed to witness the general attack on Port Arthur.

The Japanese hope that Port Arthur will fall about the close of this month.—*Our own correspondent.*

11th July.

The Japanese scouts have already reached Shimishiyung.

The contingent of attachés and correspondents will start for Port Arthur shortly after the 20th inst.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 12th July.

Fighting has been going on for several days around Port Arthur.

According to one account, the Russians lost 1,700 men in one encounter on the 7th instant, but there is no official report from either side.

The Port Arthur organ, the "Novi Krai," says that men-of-war left the harbour and participated in the fighting, shelling the Japanese positions.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 12th July.

The Russians are still holding Hsuangtaikou on the west side of Port Arthur.

Their main outpost on the east side is located at Antseling, between Siaopingtao and Lungwangtang.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE TORPEDOING OF THE ASKOLD.

Tokio, 10th July.

Torpedo-boat No. 58 torpedoed the Russian cruiser Askold off Port Arthur on the night of the 8th. Owing to fog, the Japanese were unable to make certain of the result, but they believe that the Askold was more or less damaged.—*Our own correspondent.*

MINOR OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF MANCHURIA.

Tokio, 10th July.

On the 6th inst. the Japanese occupied Chingchang, north-east of Saimachi, without loss, driving away 300 Russian cavalry.

On the 5th inst. the Japanese repulsed 1,300 Russian cavalry who appeared in the vicinity of the north of Fengshuiling. The Japanese had four killed and three wounded.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him:—

Tokio, 10th July.

(1) General Kuroki reports that on the 6th inst. our detachment, expelling 300 Russian cavalry, occupied Hsienchang, 30 miles N.E. of Saimachi. There were no casualties on our side. On the 5th we repulsed 1,300 cavalry of the Chichinsky Regiment which came to attack us near the north of Fengshuiling. Our casualties were 4 killed, 3 wounded.

(2) General Oku reports as follows: Our Second Army advanced on the 6th and 7th inst., successively expelling the enemy on the way. On the 8th the enemy encamped along a line between Haishantsai and near to Kaiping, and on the neighbouring heights north to Seidai; at 1 p.m. a new force was sent to the vicinity of Haishantsai in trains. On the 9th we opened fire at 5.20 a.m. on the enemy encamping near Kaiping, and at 8 a.m. occupied several heights in this direction, whereupon the enemy offered stubborn resistance on the hills near Sekimon, Haishantsai, and Kokatun; but at about noon, having routed and dislodged them from their positions, we finally occupied Kaiping. During this engagement Major-General Koizumi was wounded, and the other casualties are in course of enquiry.

RUSSIA WANTING MONEY.

London via Bombay, 11th July.

Mr. de Witte has gone to Berlin, ostensibly to discuss the commercial treaty, but it is believed to arrange a Russian loan.—*Reuter.*

COALS FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

The Russian Volunteer steamer Smolensk has passed the Canal with even her decks crammed with bags of coal. It is stated that 50,000 tons are now accumulated at Djibutli.—*Reuter.*

SATURDAY'S SEA-FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 11th July.

The ironclad Poltava, and the cruisers Bayan, Diana, Novik, and Pallada, with two gunboats and seven destroyers, led by a number of clearing ships, emerged from Port Arthur on the morning of the 9th as far as Lungwangtang.

The Japanese destroyers exchanged fire with them for the purpose of obstructing the clearing operations.

A portion of the third fighting division engaged the enemy off Siaopingtao.

At four p.m. the Russians retired into the harbour.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following telegram:—

Tokio, 11th July.

Admiral Togo reports: On the 9th inst., from 7 a.m., the Bayan, Diana, Pallada, Poltava, Novik, two gunboats, and seven destroyers, emerged one after another from the harbour, led by many steamers for clearing purposes, and in the afternoon they came out near to Swainson Promontory and Lungwangtang. A portion of our destroyer flotillas attacked them repeatedly to impede their clearing operations, while a portion of our Third Fleet, which was engaging the enemy near Siaopingtao, exchanged fire with the Bayan at about 2 p.m., but at 4 p.m. the enemy re-entered the harbour.

Our casualties were the cabin-boy of the destroyer Asashio slightly wounded.

Tokio, 11th July.

The sortie of the Russian squadron from Port Arthur as far as Lungwangtang was not without a purpose, but it did not interfere with the Japanese operations on land.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE KAISER WIRES.

London via Bombay, 11th July.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Col. Wiborg, commanding the regiment of infantry of which he, the Kaiser, is honorary colonel, congratulating it on the prospect of meeting the enemy.

"I am proud," he says, "that my regiment should have the honour of fighting for Czar and Fatherland. My sincere wishes accompany the regiment! God bless its standards."—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

London, 11th July.

Reports have reached Paris that the Russian situation in Liaotung is most unfavourable.

It is believed that the Russians are retreating northward from Liaoyang.

It is stated that General Kuropatkin commanded in person at Kaiping.—*Exclusive service.*

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

Tokio, 12th July.

The sixth torpedo flotilla, approaching the booms outside Port Arthur last night, torpedoed a first-class cruiser of the Diana type (6,630 tons), but the result was not ascertained.

The Japanese suffered no loss.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him:—

Tokio, 12th July.

Admiral Togo's official report: The fifth torpedo-boat flotilla located the Russian cruiser Askold (6,100 tons) anchoring near Golden Hill at 5.30 a.m. of the 9th inst. Torpedo boat 58 attacked the cruiser, but the effect was not ascertained. The torpedo-boat flotilla received a furious fire from the enemy's forts, and torpedo-boats 58 and 59 had each one petty officer badly wounded.

The same flotilla proceeded to near the booms outside the entrance to Port Arthur at 12 m. on the 11th instant and torpedo-boats 57 and 59 torpedoed a guardship of the Diana type. However, the effect was not ascertained. The enemy defended with a furious fire, but there was no or casualty on our side.

THE ADVANCE OF THE TAKUSHAN ARMY.

Tokio, 12th July.

The Takushan column marched on the 9th to Chemucheng in force, from Tengshingling, north-west of Hsinyen, deliberately clearing away the enemy.

On the 10th the Japanese pursued the Russians, capturing their position.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RUSSIANS AT NEWCHWANG.

Tokio, 12th July.

There are now very few traces of Russians in the direction of Yingkou.—*Our own correspondent.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

Tokio, 13th July.

The Russian main lines now extend from Tashihchiao to Haicheng and Liaoyang, along the railway.

It is considered not improbable that the Russians at Tashihchiao

will again fall back to concentrate between Anshantien and Liaoyang, where there are semi-permanent defences in existence, with the view of having a big battle-field, where the Russian flanks will not be menaced by sundry Japanese columns.—*Our own correspondent.*

GERMAN MONEY FOR RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 13th July.

The "Neueste Nachrichten" announces that representatives of Berlin banks three weeks ago signed a contract with St. Petersburg for a loan of 50,000,000 marks (£2,500,000 sterling) at five per cent.—*Reuter.*

THE PETERSBURG AT WORK IN THE RED SEA.

London via Bombay, 13th July.

Reuter's correspondent at Perim wires that the British O. S. S. Menelaus reports that the Russian Volunteer steamer Petersburg, with eight guns on deck, stopped her and the steamer Crewe Hall on the 11th inst. south of Jeddah, detained them both for four hours overhauling their papers, and then steamed northward.—*Reuter.*

** The bags of coal on the decks of these Volunteer steamers were, of course, intended to hide their guns, and enable them to get through the Dardanelles as harmless merchant ships.—*Ed.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

London via Bombay, 7th July.

Reuter's correspondent at Gyantse says the armistice is ended, and the British have stormed and captured the Tibetan fort after a fierce resistance.

The casualties are not numerous. Lieutenant Gurdon of the 32nd Sikhs was killed.

Later.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that the Government policy with regard to Tibet is not changed.

Negotiations might be opened at any moment during the advance, with a competent and properly empowered negotiator. The Government did not desire to ask any terms at variance with their previous declarations.—*Reuter.*

London, 9th July.

Mr. J. Herbert Roberts (Denbighshire West, L.) is to ask Mr. Brodric, Secretary for India, on the 13th inst., whether in view of the imperial character the Tibet expedition has assumed, Great Britain will bear the cost.—*Exclusive service.*

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

London via Bombay, 7th July.

The Convention has met at St. Louis.

The nomination of Judge Parker for the Presidency, and an eminent lawyer, Judge Turner of Washington, for the Vice-Presidency, is assured.—*Reuter.*

8th July.

Mr. Bryan has succeeded in persuading the Democratic Convention to eliminate the Gold Standard plank from the platform.—*Reuter.*

11th July.

At St. Louis, after an excited all-night sitting, wherein the Democratic Convention appeared to hesitate between different candidates, Judge Parker was finally nominated on the first ballot, with Henry Cassaway Davis of Baltimore, financier and ex-Senator, for the Vice-Presidency.

Judge Parker caused a sensation by telegraphing to the Convention that he is a resolute Gold-Standardite.

The Convention then eliminated any reference to the currency from the programme, and decided, after much opposition from some of the delegates, including Mr. Bryan, to telegraph to Judge Parker that his views did not preclude his acceptance of the nomination.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

London, 7th July.

In view of the indefiniteness of the position of the Secretary of State for War in the Army Council, a new order has been issued giving him supreme authority, equivalent to that of the First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Exclusive service.*

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE INNOCENTS TO BE MASSACRED.

London, 7th July.

The Government hopes that the King will be able to prorogue Parliament on the 15th of August, but this will necessitate the dropping of the Aliens, and the Port of London, Bills.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 8th July.

The Aliens Bill has been definitely dropped.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

London, 7th July.

General Taffachff has been appointed Governor of Turkestan.—*Exclusive service.*

THE AMAZING PROPOSALS OF THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

London via Bombay, 8th July.

The "Standard" learns that Mr. Arnold-Forster's revised scheme will virtually sweep the militia out of existence, while sixty thousand of the least efficient members of volunteer battalions will be struck off the rolls.

The South African garrison is to be reduced by five thousand men, while Malta, Gibraltar, and other outposts are to be partly denuded.

The scheme has not yet been approved by the Defence Committee.

The "Standard" calls it an amazing budget of impossible proposals, more impracticable than the abandoned scheme recently before the Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

MR. REYNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "KOBE CHRONICLE."

Kobe, 9th July.

Mr. Reynell's action against Mr. Young, the Editor of the "Kobe Chronicle," claiming 50,000 yen damages for loss of credit, consequent on the publication of Mr. Hirata's notice regarding the issue of an order of attachment of Mr. Reynell's property, has been dismissed with costs.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE POLICING OF BERING SEA.

London via Bombay, 8th July.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that Great Britain is protecting the Bering Sea fisheries at the request of Russia and Japan.

No international questions can possibly arise. Great Britain will not exercise jurisdiction over Japanese vessels, and Japan has promised to deal with any raid herself.—*Reuter.*

SUCCESS OF GREATER BRITAIN AT HENLEY.

London via Bombay, 8th July.

Scholes, the Canadian, has won the Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta in record time.—*Reuter.*

THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC.

London, 8th July.

Mr. Secretary Hay, in his speech on the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican Party, said that the diplomacy of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt was directed principally to the promotion of American interests in the Pacific.

They constantly kept in view the vast importance of that opening field for activities.—*Exclusive service.*

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, 8th July.

The Exports and Imports in June increased by nearly two millions each.—*Exclusive service.*

TROUBLE IN THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

London, 8th July.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden reports that the tribes in the hinterland are threatening, and troops are being advanced against them.—*Exclusive service.*

15th July.

The tribes in the Aden hinterland are quieter, and the troops are returning.—*Exclusive service.*

TROUBLE IN FRENCH SOMALILAND.

London, 8th July.

Natives have killed four French officers on the Djibuti railway.—*Exclusive service.*

CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London via Bombay, 9th July.

General Lyttelton, of the Army Council, speaking at a banquet, said that he was far from happy about the new army scheme. Money is short and men are short, both in numbers and stature.

Though no Government in the near future will care to tackle compulsory service, they will be forced to consider it before long.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

London, 9th July.

Two hundred Tariff Reform members of the House of Commons gave a dinner to Mr. Chamberlain on the occasion of his birthday, an interesting indication of the strength of the Chamberlain following.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke emphatically of their loyalty, their confidence in Mr. Balfour, and their determination to keep the Government in power as long as possible, and repeated his tariff arguments with undiminished vigour and eloquence.—*Exclusive service.*

A TRIAD OF DISASTERS.

Kobe, 10th July.

The steamer Algoma, Moji to Hongkong, was wrecked on Tongmi rock on the 8th; crew saved.

The steamer Maharaja was wrecked near Atami yesterday, crew and passengers saved.

The steamer Cranley went ashore at Yokkaichi, being blown right up, crew saved.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEIHO.

Tientsin, 11th July.

The third and last cutting was officially opened to-day. Admiral Yeh pressed the button firing the mine which blew up the dam, in the presence of an immense gathering of spectators.—*Our own correspondent.*

INTERNATIONAL

COURTESIES.

London, 11th July.

A German fleet of fifteen men-of-war has arrived at Plymouth. It is understood that this is a complimentary visit in return for the King's visit to Kiel.—*Exclusive service.*

13th July.

The visit to Plymouth of the German squadron, consisting of five ships, is being made the occasion for numerous cordial gatherings and festivities ashore and afloat.—*Exclusive service.*

A DOUBTFUL DISCLOSURE.

London, 11th July.

The "Daily Express" publishes the text of a detailed plan for the invasion of India, prepared by General Kuropatkin.

It provides firstly, for the consolidation of Russian influence in the Meshed region, in the east of Persia.

Secondly, for two campaigns with an interval of two to three years between them, ending with the capture of Candahar, Cabul, and Cashmere.

A third campaign would be unnecessary, as by that time the position of the British would be the same as in the Mutiny year, 1857, except that the natives of India would have the support of the Russians.—*Exclusive service.*

THE KAISER'S WIRE.

London via Bombay, 12th July.

The German semi-official papers explain that the Kaiser's telegram was only a personal courtesy to the regiment wherewith he is connected, and was in no wise actuated by any ill-will to Japan, and they refer to the Kaiser's telegram to the Royal Dragoons before they departed to the Transvaal.—*Reuter.*

PEACE WITH GERMANY ASSURED.

London, 12th July.

An Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty was signed in London yesterday.

It is identical with the treaties already made with France, Italy, and Spain.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 11th July.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Kuei Ch'un, Manchu President of the Board of Punishment.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 6th July.

Mr. de Witte will arrive here from St. Petersburg next Saturday, in order to commence personally negotiations with the leading German statesmen about a German-Russian commercial treaty and carry them through. In spite of numerous difficulties, an early success is expected. Mr. de Witte's mission will be strictly confined to the negotiation of the commercial treaty; neither the project of a loan nor the East Asiatic question will be touched upon.

Three ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet have passed the Dardanelles, on their way from the Black Sea.

Four cruisers are ready to leave the harbour at Libau.

All naval reserves of European Russia have been called into service in order to complete the crews of the Baltic squadron.

9th July.

England has protested with the Sultan against the passing of the Bosphorus by any further Russian ships.

It is reported from London that Japan is negotiating there about a new foreign loan, the security whereof would be the camphor monopoly, although it is asserted from other quarters that Japan is provided with all the money which she needs in 1904.

News is received from Kiel that the German cruiser Hertha will be recalled from the East-Asiatic station in the autumn.

France and Siam are negotiating about the appointment of a French adviser in legal affairs to the King of Siam. Consul Padoue is said to be chosen for this post.

The negotiations about the new German-Russian commercial treaty have been opened in Nordenfjorden in the presence of the Chancellor, Count Bülow; Mr. de Witte, the Russian Councillor; Count Posadowsky, the Secretary of State of the Home Office; and Dr. von Koerner, the director of the department for commerce of the Foreign Office.

11th July.

The telegram of H. M. the Kaiser to his Wyborg regiment was a courteous reply to a communication, couched in kind words, of the imminent departure to the theatre of war. A similar telegram was sent when the Royal Dragoons left for the Transvaal. In both cases the telegrams were caused by the personal relations of the regiments and H. M. the Kaiser as their chief. The exchange of telegrams meets with the military traditions. But no political conclusions can be drawn from their character showing good fellowship. Even of less object is it, to conclude from this telegram a change in the neutrality observed by Germany. A high dignitary stated to me this evening that the Kaiser has shown his sympathy with the brave on both sides. All German papers treat the telegram exclusively as an act of politeness and reject any political conclusions thereon.

12th July.

The German squadron at Plymouth had a very hearty reception by the British authorities as well as by the population. The papers are speaking very highly of

the German navy. The night-trains between Uesküb and Saloniki have been discontinued for fear of outrages. The workmen of the warehouses in America are on strike.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Hongkong, 7th July.

The steamer *Algamma* was wrecked yesterday near Tongmi Point and is a total loss.

The following telegram has been received by the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, and has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

Chefoo, 12th July.

Steamers report sighting Sunday morning in latitude 38,16, longitude 120,58, floating mine with spikes, Monday morning 38,23,30, 120,58, two mines close together, later 38,22, 120,57, mine with wire attachments, also 33,31 120,34 water-logged junk.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 30th June.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Cronstadt, following upon a terrific explosion which partially wrecked the Arsenal including the Chemical Laboratory.

The disaster is attributed to malefactors.

The Russian submarine *Delphin* has sunk in the river Neva owing to an accident during submersion. Twenty-four men on board were drowned.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 1st July.

A terrific explosion has occurred at the arsenal at Cronstadt, causing great destruction.

The *Nebronia Maria* rammed the *Navarin* at Cronstadt on the port side. The injured vessel has been beached.

[The *Navarin* is a turretship of 10,206 tons displacement and 9,100 i.h.p., built at St. Petersburg in 1895.—*Ed. "H. D. P."*]

Manila, 1st July.

The control of the pearl fisheries at Sulu has been vested in the Moroland Council, licences being granted to Americans only.

The Rev. Father Connor, secretary to the late Archbishop Guidi, the Papal delegate to the Philippine Islands, has been recalled to the Vatican to confer with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, concerning the affairs of the Church in the Philippines.

Archbishop Guidi before his death made a last appeal to the *Aglipayans* to return to the fold and threatened them with excommunication.

2nd July.

The Internal Revenue Law to tax tobacco, wines, beer, and spirits has been enacted, and is estimated to produce a revenue of \$5,000,000 per annum.

The basis of the Act is to support the Government view of free trade with the United States.

One-fourth of the revenue will revert to the Provinces and the balance will go into the insular treasury.

London, 2nd July.

In the Inter-University Cricket Match, the scores were Cambridge, 253 in the first innings and 390 in the second; Oxford, first innings 149, and 221 for 6 wickets in the second innings.

Mr. G. F. Watts, D.C.L., LL.D., the well-known painter, and member of the Royal Academy, died to-day.

4th July.

The Mullah is at present very active. He has 6,000 men at his disposal. Hackenschmidt, the famous Russian wrestler best Tom Jenkins, an American wrestler, in the Greco-Roman Wrestling Championship contest.

7th July.

The Gentlemen have defeated the Players at Lord's by 2 wickets. The scores were:—Players, 327 and 255; Gentlemen, 171 and 412.

The following telegrams are from the "Straits Times":—

London, 1st July.

The Liberal (Union) Club has held a stormy meeting.

It was decided by 108 to 64 votes to send representatives to a conference with the Liberal Union Council.

The Chairman of the Club subsequently resigned the membership.

The minority have agreed to secede in a body and to form a new free trade organisation.

Leicestershire defeated Sussex at Brighton by 5 wickets.

Nottinghamshire beat Lancashire at Nottingham by 330 runs.

Lancashire beat Somerset at Manchester by an innings and 136 runs.

Middlesex beat Surrey at the Oval by 7 wickets.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes:—

Rocksand	1
Saltpetre	2
William Rufus	3

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.

Fahr. Thermometer. Rainfall

	Min.	Max.	in inches.
July 8	76° 0	94° 8	.....
" 9	77° 0	87° 1	.....
" 10	71° 2	84° 1	.....
" 11	71° 4	78° 8	0.01
" 12	71° 0	74° 6	0.18
" 13	71° 0	75° 6	0.07
" 14	73° 2	85° 6	0.17

1903.

Fahr. Thermometer. Rainfall

	Min.	Max.	in inches.
July 8	66° 2	79° 6	.....
" 9	66° 8	78° 4	.....
" 10	69° 2	83° 2	.....
" 11	68° 8	84° 8	.....
" 12	70° 8	74° 0	0.17
" 13	72° 0	79° 4	0.53
" 14	71° 5	84° 2	0.01

We issue herewith as a supplement two plans (from the "Japan Daily Mail") showing the scenes of operations of the First Army, and the Takushan army, and a panoramic view of the Liautung Peninsula

REAR-ADMIRAL DE JONQUIERES arrived here last Friday on board the Chateau-renant and is a guest at the Hotel des Colonies.

MISS CARL, the lady artist who recently painted the portrait of the Empress Dowager, arrived here from Tientsin on Saturday by the C. M. S. Taishun.

THE appointment of M. G. Laferrière to the Secretaryship of the French Municipal Council gives general satisfaction.

It is rumoured that some Russian authorities have purchased the China Merchants' Company's old str. Leeyuen for the purpose of running the blockade and conveying provisions, etc., to Port Arthur.

OLD residents will read with regret the news of the death at Hamburg of Mr. F. W. Galles, originally a clerk and afterwards a partner in the firm of S. C. Farnham & Co. He married, it will be remembered, a daughter of Mr. S. C. Farnham, the head of the firm, and retired several years ago with a competency.

At 6.45 p.m. last Friday a small fire broke out in an alleyway off Chihli Road. It was caused by the upsetting of a charcoal stove. The brigade was promptly on the scene and in a quarter of an hour the flames were practically extinguished. One house was burnt and two were damaged by fire and water.

SHORTLY after 1 a.m. on Wednesday a fire broke out in Fearon Road in a straw matting shop. The Hongkews were first on the scene and soon got their steamer to work, pumping from the Hongkew Creek, the tide of which was exceptionally high at the time. The other Companies were also on the scene very quickly, although the wind was strong and the flames had gained a strong hold. The inflammable nature of the contents of the shop in which the fire started and of those adjoining prevented the flames from being got under quickly and it was some time before danger of the fire spreading was over. By two o'clock all the Companies had been taken off and the coolie corps was left in charge. Three small shops, Nos. 186-188 Fearon Road, were burnt out and four buildings were more or less damaged by fire and water. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

THE Shanghai-Nanking railway loan of £2,250,000 sterling was to be placed on the London market yesterday at 98.

It is notified by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. that transmission of telegrams over the company's Shanghai-Hongkong cable is again normal.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Co. notified on Monday that owing to bad working of the Japanese land-lines all traffic from and to Tokio, Yokohama, and places beyond Osaka is subject to heavy delay.

ACCORDING to an express issued on Tuesday by the Great Northern Telegraph Co., the Japanese land-lines are again reported in normal working order.

THE firing of two guns on the arrival of the P. and O. S. Sardinia on Sunday was a false alarm, as the mails expected "ex Siberia" did not arrive, and only arrived yesterday.

FOR the benefit of globe-trotters and others, a notice has been issued by the Sicawei Observatory stating that the Observatory is closed to visitors every day until 2 p.m., and during divine service on Sundays at 3 p.m., and on feast days

at 3 or 4 p.m. as the case may be. Ladies, if alone, are not admitted, and visitors are requested to present their cards.

THE River Police are making good progress in their work of registering the sampans on the river, and already about 300 out of a total approaching 1,500 have had their registered number cut into the woodwork and painted on the top. Foreigners are recommended, when taking sampans, to see that they get one already officially registered and numbered. Every registered sampan carries a light at night-time.

The following were Admiral Evans' instructions to the commander of the U. S. S. Villalobos, which have been approved by the Department of State:—"You will, if occasion offers, inform the Taotai who wrote the letter protesting to the Consul-General against your vessel that his objections will not receive your consideration, and that if he thinks the people of the Poyang District are 'bad men' such a reason is the greater cause for more frequent visits and more careful inspections of our interests by our armed vessels, and that these visits will be continued in the future as in the past. You are also authorised to inform the Taotai, should occasion offer, and any other Chinese officials who may raise objections of this character, that our gunboats are always amply provided for dealing with 'bad men,' and that should there be any inclination to pay other than proper respect to American life and property on the part of these men, they will be dealt with immediately, and that the gunboats will without further instructions administer severe and lasting punishment."

THE Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation courteously informs us that he has received a telegram from his Head Office, advising, subject to audit, the following results for the half-year:—

Dividend, ...	£1.10/-
Added to Reserve, ...	\$ 5 lacs.
Carried forward	\$15 lacs.
Written off Property Account	\$ 2 lacs.

At the extraordinary meeting of the Shanghai Race Club on Tuesday evening it was decided by a large majority not to purchase certain property on the south of the Grand Stand.

TUESDAY, being the first Speech Day of the recently opened Medhurst College, a meeting was held in the College building at 5.30 p.m. at which speeches were made in Chinese and English and the prizes distributed to those who had gained them. A full report will be found in another column.

THE Volunteer headquarters will be shifted into the new building in the Central Police Station Compound during this month.

A LARGE audience attended Hariston's Circus last Friday, the main attraction being the amateur pad-riding contest. The names of the competitors and the number of paces during which they stood up are as follows:—

Names.	Paces.
Mr. Vida	27
" Landers	12
" Goodfellow	8
" Gande	7
" Edmondston	7
" Cameron	6
" Gerrard	4
" Gram	4

Mr. Vida thus won easily and carried off the handsome dressing bag presented by the management of the Circus.

It does not sound much, but it is really saying a great deal, to say that the Circus, which was filled again on Saturday night, was as good as ever. Where everything is so well done, it is hardly fair to pick out special "turns;" but we may perhaps indicate the Olympian games by J. W. Cooke and Willie Harmston-Love; the performance of Wyndham and Kitty on the wire; the Chinese act of the Brothers Bugny; Miss Ginnett's merry ride on Gladys and their cake-walk; Miss Marguerite's flight head-downward over blazing hurdles; Mr. Ginnett's exhibition; Rhodesia's admirable juggling; and the trapeze act of the Zoes. Nor must the pantomime and the Bull, and "Duke" the tiger be omitted. It is all excellent. A complete change of programme is advertised for this week, which will include the great equestrian drama, "Dick Turpin's Ride to York," in which "Bonny Black Bess," described as the finest trained mare in the East, will make her debut before the Shanghai public.

EDWIN Fasting, Olaf Petersen, and A. Alkelsen were brought up at the Norwegian Consulate on Saturday charged with being concerned together in stealing a hawser, valued at \$350, from the Norwegian steamer Ella on the 26th ult. The case was remanded until 10 a.m. on Wednesday in order that the trial might take place before Assessors.

Two Filipino seamen, named Prudentia de Lustiano and Andrew de Salzador respectively, were charged on Monday before Mr. J. Goodnow (U.S. Consul-General) with wounding a richa coolie in Yangtseepoo Road. According to a statement made by Inspector Aiers, the prisoners, who belonged to an American steamer, rode in a richa from the Old Dock to Yangtseepoo. They gave him twenty cents, he asked more, and de Lustiano then pulled out a knife and cut him about the face and breast. The police arrived, arrested prisoners, and took the coolie to the Hospital. De Lustiano said he and his comrade were being hustled by a lot of natives when he drew his knife. His Honour remanded the men, de Lustiano in custody and de Salzador to his ship, until such time as the coolie is able to attend Court.

The wreck of the C.N.S. Hoangho is to be sold by auction at Amoy, as she lies, on the 25th instant.

The French torpedo-boat-destroyers Javeline and Mousquet arrived here from the Chusan Islands last Friday.

The French gunboat Surprise arrived here on Sunday from Hongkong.

The French gunboat Décidée arrived here from the Chusan Islands on Saturday.

The French torpedo-boat-destroyers Fronde and Pistolet arrived here on Monday from Hongkong.

The French gunboat Décidée left Shanghai on Tuesday.

The French cruisers Montcalm and Gueydon and the gunboat Sully arrived at Woosung on Monday evening.

The French gunboat Kersaint arrived here from Chemulpo on Wednesday.

The British fleet has returned from its cruise much, no doubt, to the relief of the *gobe-mouches* of Shanghai.

H. M. sloop Vestal arrived here on Tuesday from Hongkong.

H. M. S. Iphigenia has arrived to relieve the *Thetis*. The latter vessel went outside yesterday morning, to fire.

H. M. S. Iphigenia arrived here from Weihaiwei on Wednesday morning.

The U. S. gunboat Elcano left Shanghai on Monday.

The German gunboat Jaguar arrived here on Monday afternoon.

The P. and O. S. Simla, with the London mail of the 17th ultimo, left Singapore at noon on Sunday, the 10th inst. for Shanghai.

The P. and O. intermediate str. Borneo from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

The German mail which left Shanghai on the 4th ultimo per N.-D. L. S. Sachsem, arrived at Genoa at 3 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The P. and O. S. Manila arrived in London on the 11th inst.

The str. Artemisia, Jason, Manila, and Shimosa arrived home on the 11th instant.

The H. A. L. str. Spezia left Singapore on the 11th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The O. and O. S. Coptic, with the U. S. mail of the 22nd ultimo, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 10th inst, and may be expected to reach Shanghai on Monday next.

The R. M. S. Empress of China left Vancouver for Japan and Shanghai on Monday afternoon, the 4th instant.

The str. Malacca, Macduff, and Meneaus passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 7th instant.

The str. Dragoman, Prinz Heinrich, and Selsdon passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 11th instant.

The str. Glenturret, Australien, and Strassburg passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 7th instant.

The str. Deucalion passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 11th instant.

The Barber Line steamer Shimosa, from Shanghai, arrived in New York on the 11th inst.

The C. M. S. Kwangchi, which arrived here last Friday from Hongkong, reports: Left Hongkong at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant. From Chapel Island to Turnabout, light southerly winds and heavy N.-E. swell. Between Turnabout and Tungyung, on the 6th instant at 5 a.m., encountered a heavy blow from the south, with blinding rain, which lasted until 8 a.m. The barometer was down to 29.40. Then the weather cleared and the barometer rose rapidly. From Tungyung to port, fine weather with gentle southerly wind. Arrived at Woosung Quarantine anchorage at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The Algoma, whose loss is reported in one of the "Ostasiatische Lloyd" telegrams, is a steel, screw, three-masted steamer, and was built by Messrs. J. L. Thomson and Sons at Sunderland in 1885. Her dimensions are: length 320 feet, breadth 42 feet, depth 27 feet, gross tonnage 2,914, net tonnage 1,892. She was fitted with triple-expansion engines, with cylinders 21-in., 42-in., and 66-in. in diameter by 42-in. stroke. She left Barry for Hongkong on the 16th March and arrived at the latter port on the 11th May.

The C. M. S. Taishun, which arrived here on Saturday from Tientsin, reports passing the British fleet bound south from the N.E. Promontory.

The C. N. S. Paoting, which arrived here on Monday from Moji, reports passing through the Japanese fleet off Ikishima at 2 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The C. M. S. Kwangchi, which arrived here on Monday from Tientsin and Chefoo, reports: On the 9th instant, passed the British squadron at anchor in Yungching Bay. On the 10th instant, passed the German str. Tsintau, showing two black balls (not under command). Fresh breezes and rough sea at the time. Lat. 33° 06' N., Long. 122° 20' E. Also passed what appeared to be a target 1' to the southward of the above position. It consisted of large planks in the form of a square, having four staunchions, with two small flags, interlaced with canvas; black in the centre. Had fresh northerly winds and rough following sea, with dull, overcast weather, to port.

The C. N. S. Changchow, which arrived here from Hongkong on Sunday, reports: During the forenoon of the 7th instant, with White Dogs bearing N. W. W. (mag.) 20 miles distant, fell in with a lot of wreckage, apparently of native craft, and several small fishing junks bottom upwards. Cruised in the locality and sent away a boat. Rescued one Foochow fisherman from a piece of wreckage and another from the bottom of a junk. These two were found some two miles distant from each other. No further survivors to be seen. Also sighted in the same vicinity one big junk with her mainmast gone, proceeding under jury-rig to Foochow. Weather at the time and throughout the passage fine and hot, calms, and light variable winds; moderate easterly swell. Brought the two rescued fishermen to Shanghai.

The steamer Shahzada which left Amoy on the 29th ult. for Kobe, and put back on the 1st inst. with her machinery disabled, was being repaired by the Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. inform us that the str. Tsintau, mentioned in the report of the C. M. S. Kwangchi which appears in this issue, arrived safely at Tsingtao on Monday afternoon.

The str. Knight Commander, from New York, left Manila for Shanghai on Monday. This steamer is consigned to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. at this port.

The C. N. S. Kiukiang, which arrived here from Swatow on Tuesday, reports: On the 10th instant, Tungyung distant 14 miles S.W., picked up one Chinese from a piece of a junk's rudder. He said he was the only one left of a crew of twenty from a junk bound from Wenchow to Foochow, which was wrecked in the typhoon, and he had been two days and a half in the water. He was in an extremely weak state when picked up. Also passed two capsized sampans off Tungyung, and plenty of wreckage.

The C. M. S. Kiangteen, which arrived here on Wednesday morning from Ningpo, reports: Left Ningpo at 4.30 p.m. on the 11th instant. Strong N. E. breeze, with dirty, hazy weather. Anchored at 8 p.m. under Tap Island. Proceeded at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant. Strong N.E. breeze. Anchored below the shipping at 10.30 p.m. on the 12th.

It was expected that the China Navigation Co.'s new river steamer Shanghai would be launched at the Kowloon Docks yesterday. She is the largest steamer by far that has ever been built in Hongkong, being 310 feet long with a beam of 46 feet, and drawing 14 feet 3 inches.

We have received from the Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, a very opportune publication, "Le Tibet. Le Pays et les Habitants." By F. Grenard. With a coloured map. In paper, 18mo., 387 pp. (5 francs.)

Miscellaneous Articles

REFORMING THE
CHINESE
LEGAL CODE

11th July.

EVERY now and again we hear something about a Commission which is supposed to be somewhere sitting engaged in a more or less complete modification of the Laws and Statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty. Such an undertaking, great as it no doubt is, so far as mere bulk goes, is unquestionably less than other labours of the same sort undertaken and carried through, not only by the second Ming Emperor, but by K'ang Hsi, the second of the Manchu line. In such cases the Chinese way is to get a large body of scholars together, parcel out the work, assign so much to each section and sub-section, fix a limit of time, and on a definite date they are able to report that the thing is done. By this process some of the most gigantic historic examples of co-ordinated intellectual toil have been produced, notably the immense Yung Lo Ta Tien, which was so recklessly despoiled during the burning of the Hanlin Academy buildings in 1900.

In the mere collection or compilation of encyclopaedias the Chinese are no doubt past masters, and having at his command brigades of idle scholars, all that is necessary is for the Emperor (or whoever happens to be the Government) to "press the button" and the scholastic army does the rest.

But in the business of modifying (not to say codifying) the Laws of China this mode of procedure will not work. What is wanted is by no means a mere collection of categories, illustrated with "cases" and precedents, but a complete remodelling of the whole body of law from the foundation, that it may be adapted to the changed conditions of modern times. Upon what principles the Commission means to proceed we have no means of knowing; nor whether it has sufficient internal vigour to wrestle with the tremendous problems which it is bound to face. For it is a melancholy fact that the two parties most concerned with the Common Law of China are not in the least aware that it requires any revision—the Magistrates who administer it, and the people themselves in whose interests the alterations are expected to be made. It is unfortunately true that neither of these parties is at all certain to know anything about the Laws of China as embodied in the curious collection of principles and precedents comprised in the huge volumes which have been mentioned. Certainly the Magistrate has never studied them,

perhaps has never even seen them; yet he takes up his duties with the calm assumption that one who has indited a satisfactory essay on some phrase or sentence from some of the Classics must understand the underlying principles of applied justice. He well knows that there are numberless pitfalls into which he is liable to stumble; but against such accidents he is provided with an infallible safeguard in the person of his "Punishment Secretary" (Hsing-ming Shih-yeh), who has a wide grasp of precedents and of practice, and who is employed for the very purpose of making his master certain that each step is taken securely. The people, on the other hand, never see the "Laws of China", and it is popularly supposed to be illegal even to have a copy in one's possession! Some of the "min" are engaged in lawsuits all the time, and as the expressive Chinese phrase goes "never leave the yamen's mouth," but they care as little for the theory of the business as the official himself. Their minds are filled with a distinct recollection of hosts of previous cases more or less analogous to the special one on hand, and they know (what is of much greater importance than previous decisions) where they can bring auriferous (or rather argentiferous) influences to bear upon various important personages concerned, such as the all important individual known as the Kao An Men, or Avenue to Complaints, who must first be squared; and with him not improbably all the innumerable underlings in every one of the "three bureaux and six departments" which compose every district magistracy. Now let us suppose that the Peking Commission shall have completed its arduous labours, that the appropriate "board" shall have endorsed its recommendations, and that sooner or later the completed product is sent out to the Eighteen Provinces to be put into operation. We much wonder whether one of its needed reforms will be the abolition of the present unauthorised and extra-legal modes of punishment to induce confession, sometimes extending in advance of any real trial, to thousands of blows, since it is assumed that every Chinese is guilty until he can prove himself innocent. If so, by what process is evidence then to be secured? Will the new revision provide a way by which the magistrate shall be inhibited from blustering at the alleged criminal, openly reviling him in Court, informing him that he is directly descended from "turtles," and not allowing him to make the slightest remark in reply, until the case is summarily closed by the sudden order: "Get out with you!" when the plaintiff or defendant, or both are locked up again for an indefinite period, till after some happy opium pipe the magistrate chances

to recall the case and orders it up again for more blustering and perhaps final decision? On the other hand, what kind and degree of the Great Pure Statutes would be sufficient to induce principals or witnesses to confine themselves to essential aspects of the case, and not rigidly to economise the truth? Wherever the sturdy Occidental has established law courts in Oriental lands, he has long since become aware that the testimony of those summoned is a negligible quantity. In a recent case in the Bombay Presidency an English Judge, in settling a *cause célèbre* about the management of an estate, took occasion to remark that he had come to the conclusion that all the witnesses who had appeared (about a hundred), from native noblemen to labourers, had perjured themselves as partisans. It has long been axiomatic in India that the only safe legal way is to count the flies in sight on the ceiling—odd for the Plaintiff, even for the Defendant. We have occasionally recommended this plan to our Chinese official friends, but with the certainty that they will not adopt it in good faith, as raising a barrier to other (and sometimes not unimportant) considerations. The Emperor Tao Kuang is said to have declared that he wished to make the interior of his yamens so dreadful to his subjects that they would never dare go to law at all. In the first part of his ambition the Emperor and his successors succeeded. In the last he failed, because a Chinese would rather go to law with all its risks than submit to a loss of "face" which law, with all its incidental evils, will remove.

Whenever Chinese Law is simplified, harmonised with modern views of justice, and the revised code put into operation, it will be necessary to accompany the reform with two others—a new race of magistrates to carry it out and a new race of Chinese upon whom to try it.

THE
SITUATION ROUND
PORT ARTHUR.

12th July.

LATEST advices from sources Chinese, which in this war have been marvellously well-informed, indicate that the main Japanese forces from Dalny have reached Lungchiakou, a town on a small river or creek of the same name which empties its summer floods into the Lungwangtang. This town is situated on the main road between Dalny and Port Arthur, twenty-three li or about seven miles E.N.E. of the latter position. This force has thrown out advanced guards and flanking sections considerably in advance of the van, who prepare and safeguard the route for the latter's

advance. It is these advance troops who occupied the strategic positions of Yinchenchí, thirty li from Port Arthur, then advanced, occupied, and fortified the heights overlooking Lung-wangtang, twenty-three li east of Port Arthur, and prepared this place for occupation by the main force. Advancing from here, the scouting or pioneer forces occupied Singpingtao, Kohchashan, and Yingchiakou, turned Shakushan, and captured Takushan, a hill of about 850 feet above sea-level. This is a splendid strategic position and, if held in force by heavy artillery, commands the lower range of hills which circle and form the main defences of Port Arthur on the east. This range of hills, though powerfully defended with permanent batteries, is lower than Takushan, the highest peaks being 400 feet, 567 feet, 622 feet, 547 feet, 626 feet, and 415 feet. Their capture can only be secured by a direct attack under a heavy fusillade of covering fire from Takushan and Shakushan as well as a direct enfilade by the Japanese fleet situated off the Laolinchin Cape. It is along this range of hills that the Russians have made their greatest effort at trench defences, mines, and wire entanglements, and the coming fight for their possession will be a far more sanguinary affair than the great battle of Nanshan. The engagement cannot take place for some time as the Kinchoo army has only reached the two villages Tungchanglingtze and Tsechanglingtze distant twenty-five li, or less than eight miles, almost due north of Port Arthur. The long range of hills known as Changlingshan has been occupied by this force and protects its left flank while commanding the range called Kuchiashan due south, the main peaks of which latter vary from 400 feet to a little over 800 feet in height and are situated from ten to seven li, that is three to two miles due north of the main northern defences of Port Arthur. The Kinchoo force is pushing rapidly forward for the purpose of capturing these hills, which will enable them, when once utilized as positions for heavy siege artillery, to advance on the said main defences of Port Arthur on the north. Until

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this is accomplished the Japanese forces to east and west of Port Arthur must remain stationary, strengthening the positions held by them, and as it will take another five days to push forward the northern advance to within the three-mile radius of Port Arthur, there will be sufficient breathing and thinking time left to the Russian defenders to consider whether surrender would not be the better part.

THE WAR.

12th July.

THE news published recently at St. Petersburg and sent out here by Reuter, to the effect that the Japanese advance on Liaoyang was checked, and that the Russians had reoccupied the passes south-east of Liaoyang, was evidently invented to cheer the drooping spirits of the Russian people, and to fortify Russia's credit on the European Exchanges. The three armies that are converging on General Kuropatkin—whose original plans were frustrated by the order from St. Petersburg to send a force to relieve Port Arthur—have been continuing their onward co-operative march without any sensible interruption, and as we learn from the belated telegrams which we publish this morning, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Kaiping without any serious attempt to hold it, and Tashihchiao, the junction of the branch railway to Newchwang, is again indicated as the next battlefield. The Japanese, at any rate, have no doubt as to the result of that battle and, indeed, it is evident from the extracts that have appeared from Russian newspapers, that the Russians on the spot fully acknowledge the great superiority of the Japanese artillery, and the almost invincible valour of the Japanese soldiery.

There is much reason to doubt, however, whether General Kuropatkin will make a real stand at Tashihchiao or Haichéng; whether these positions will not be evacuated in their turn as Kaiping has been. General Kuroki is so near Liaoyang on the east, that an army defeated at Tashihchiao or Haichéng runs a very serious risk of having its retreat cut off, and being obliged to surrender. It may be doubted whether the reinforcements General Kuropatkin has received have more than made up for his losses at Tashihchiao, and the evacuation of Kaiping does not look as if he had many men to spare. After all, the great fight will probably be at Liaoyang; though, as will be seen, it is believed in Paris that the Russians are evacuating this position also.

At Port Arthur, the Japanese are steadily closing round, and seizing heights on which they are planting their heavy guns. Attempts have

been made to show an analogy between the siege of Sebastopol and that of Port Arthur; but Sebastopol was only attacked on the south side, and the Russian communications with the north were kept open throughout the siege; the Russians have no such advantage at Port Arthur, nor can they have now any hope that General Kuropatkin can send a force to their relief.

France is taking a serious risk in allowing the Baltic fleet to coal at Djibouti on its way to the Far East. Such a proceeding will unquestionably be a breach of neutrality, for it will be distinctly assisting the Russians against Japan, and we can hardly believe that such a cautious Foreign Minister as M. Delcassé will allow it. All that international law allows is that the Russian ships should be given enough coal to take them to the nearest Russian port, which is obviously not Vladivostok.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI.

13th July.

MR. C. H. GODFREY'S paper read before the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects, has now been published as a pamphlet with the above title, and the interesting discussion which followed the reading of the paper is appended to it. The question has been already treated in our columns, and was mooted in a report to the Public School Committee by the head master, Mr. G. Lanning, and in the opening address this season of the late President of the Society of Engineers and Architects, Mr. Thomas Bunt. Mr. Godfrey mentioned also in his opening the good work done by the establishment lately in Shanghai of an evening technical class.

Mr. Godfrey draws attention to the fact that the Society of E. and A., though only three years old, has already a roll of over a hundred members, and a farther increase is hoped for. "It should be noted," he says, "that membership of the society is not limited to residents of Shanghai and, though Shanghai is at present its headquarters and place of meeting, information and experience transmitted from other parts of China are of the greatest value." The amount of engineering and architectural work that has been and is being done, and is still to do, in Shanghai, and the vast amount of work, present and future, required in China generally, "must prove even to a casual observer that Shanghai, as the centre of Western activity in China, should devote (some of) its attention to the training of its own young men for posts which they have the first claim to fill." That the Shang-

hai Public School is remarkably successful in training our boys for practical life in the East, or for advanced studies at home, has been proved over and over again. Mr. Godfrey suggests that our future engineers and architects should have opportunities here for pursuing these advanced studies, and thus "the necessity which exists at present for obtaining so many of our engineers and architects from home" would be obviated, to the great advantage of our boys.

Mr. Godfrey is not insensible to the advantage a boy derives from a few years' education at home after he has been well grounded here, but it is doubtful nowadays whether many Shanghai parents can afford to send their sons home for these finishing touches. On the other hand, there is the cost of obtaining trained men from home, who have to be acclimatized, who may turn out unsuitable, and who under any circumstances require some time "to get used to the Chinese and their customs, methods, and materials, without knowledge of which it is impossible to get along in China." The case is different with banks and large mercantile houses, who can train their own men in their home offices, and discover whether they are likely to do well in China before dispatching them. The cost of getting a youngster out from home, paying him a sufficiently tempting salary, and training him in an engineer's or architect's office here would be prohibitive; and on all these grounds Mr. Godfrey urges "that some effort should be made to afford facilities for parents to obtain a technical education suitable to the requirements of Shanghai for boys who may wish to enter one of the professions named."

Then there is the out-door staff to be considered. Mr. Godfrey says that he has been brought in contact with many clerks of works and overseers in Shanghai, and has generally found them taking a keen interest in their work. "Few of them have served apprenticeship to any trade and they have to pick up any information they can as the work proceeds." These men would probably welcome the establishment of night classes at which they could gain knowledge that would be valuable both to themselves and their employers. "To get the best results from one's employees, it is necessary to encourage them to take an interest in their work, and to let them feel a certain amount of responsibility. This can be done without, in any way, detracting from the value of the work done by the employer. Let a man feel that he is working for his own credit, and that if things go right he will get his share of the *kudos*, and he will not object to taking his share of the blame if things go wrong. Further-

more the author would suggest that those who have been referred to as out-door men have, if their lines of observance are properly directed and controlled, exceptional opportunities for collecting and recording many points of vital interest to the professions of engineering and architecture."

Mr. Godfrey then makes a long extract from the remarks on the subject in Mr. Bunt's address already referred to, and concludes with one or two suggestions of his own. It is too soon, he thinks, to engage a professor to conduct a technical school here. The Society of E. & A. should endeavour to find out exactly what desire there is for such a school among employers and employees, and meanwhile in the coming winter evening lectures should be given by capable volunteers, the question of establishing a technical school being taken up if the lectures give good results. The lectures should be somewhat general rather than special, as those attending the classes would be drawn from varied branches of the professions.

Mr. J. Kerfoot opened the discussion, his idea being that there should be a properly equipped science class in connection with the Public School, with science classes for six months out of the twelve for boys to attend after leaving school. Mr. White-Cooper said that the Public School could not specialise, but it was the apathy of the youngsters, not the difficulty in providing teachers, which hindered the establishment of technical classes. Mr. Pearson confirmed this from the experience of last winter, but he thought the firms employing apprentices in Shanghai might do more in this direction; and he added that the facilities at the Public School are not very suitable for adults. Mr. W. B. Buyers pointed out that while native youth had opportunities of training at various engineering colleges in China, and the facilities in Japan were equal to those at home, the foreign boy was sadly handicapped in Shanghai. The evening classes hitherto had been conducted gratuitously, but his idea was to get the various firms interested to contribute a small yearly sum to remunerate those who were willing to teach or lecture in the evenings. Other speakers followed on much the same lines and the whole discussion, it is

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to be hoped, is the usual preparation for action. It showed what is wanted, and the experience of Shanghai is that when we once know what we want, and that we really want it, we get it.

"CHINESE LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL."

14th July.

II.

WHEN dealing a fortnight ago with the pamphlet with the above title by Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke, we stated that we had left for future consideration the second part of Mr. Cooke's argument, which he calls "The Imperial Side." We cannot congratulate Mr. Cooke on his opening paragraph. We have annexed new territory, he says, rich in minerals and in agricultural prospects, and it is our duty to develop it in the best possible way. He quotes an anonymous American who once said to him: "You Britishers are a singular race; you spend millions of pounds in acquiring new territory rich in mineral wealth, but you never develop it. Look at Australia. Look at Canada. And now look at South Africa." A more foolish criticism of the progress of our Australian and Canadian colonies it would pass the wit of man to make; and it is difficult to imagine Mr. Cooke's thinking that to repeat it would strengthen his argument.

Nor is Mr. Cooke very happy in his second argument, in which he tries to answer those who urge that the mine-owners are trying to get rich too fast, and for that purpose are insisting on importing Chinese labour. "A very elementary knowledge of finance," he says, "is sufficient to explain that when a mine is started on the basis of being worked out in ten years, and everything in connection with that mine is arranged on the same premises, it would be absolutely dishonest to take twenty years to work out the mine, paying shareholders half dividends the while." Mr. Cooke's first object, then, is to work out the mines as fast as possible, but as he tells us that the white population of the Transvaal looks almost entirely to the gold industry for its very existence, what will the Transvaal be when by the aid of unlimited Chinese indentured labour, the mines are worked out? And what will Great Britain have—apart from the magnates who are now trying to get out of paying the £10,000,000 they promised Mr. Chamberlain to raise—in return for the £250,000,000 the Transvaal War cost her? Surely it would be a better policy to delay the working out of the mines until agriculture and other industries

have taken firm root in the country, so that there may be still something to show for all this expense when the mines have ceased to pay to work at all. Then Mr. Cooke urges the importation of Chinese, because "Lord Milner has pledged his word that for every ten thousand coloured labourers introduced on the Rand the same number of whites—men, women, and children—will be added to the population." Mr. Arnold Foster's first letter on the subject shows that the work the Chinese are to do can be done by white labourers, and surely the truer Imperialism would be to employ them rather than Chinese. There would then be twenty thousand whites added to the population instead of Lord Milner's pledged ten thousand.

"Greater Britain," says Mr. Cooke, "possesses no statesman more imperial in his ideas and sentiments than Mr. Seddon." We might expect Mr. Cooke, knowing this, to give some weight to Mr. Seddon's strenuous opposition to the employment of Chinese labour on the Rand. But this, we learn, is where Mr. Seddon's imperialism breaks down. New Zealand has self-government indeed, but that, Mr. Cooke says, does not give Mr. Seddon any right "to interfere in the domestic concerns of another colony, be that colony self-governing or administered directly by the Crown." Mr. Seddon does not realise that the markets of the whole world are suffering from the stagnation of the Transvaal mines. In fact, Mr. Cooke is so obsessed by his subject that he regards as a traitor to humanity at large anyone who opposes the introduction of Chinese labourers in the Transvaal. He is sure "that Mr. Seddon is actuated by the highest motives . . . but unfortunately in the present instance he does not appear to have sufficiently diagnosed the case with which he is so anxious to deal." It is true that the Australian Commonwealth and Cape Colony agree with Mr. Seddon, but then Canada and Natal refused to join in his protest. The Afrikaner Bond and the pro-Boers in England, according to Mr. Cooke, are opposed to the introduction of Chinese, because without their labour in the mines the Transvaal will be confronted by financial bankruptcy, and this will prove their views about the war to be correct. Mr. Cooke is by way of proving too much.

He is right, however, when he urges that there is no real fear of the Chinese Government objecting to the Transvaal ordinance. To the Peking Government the emigration of half a million coolies more or less is a matter of complete indifference; and Mr. Cooke quotes a letter from Dr. Morrison at Peking to the "Times," in which that able correspondent points out that "as regards wages,

hours of labour, non-working days, housing, food, medical attendance, overtime payments, and piece-work payments, the conditions are considered superior to any similar terms ever known in China, and certain to attract the best labour available." Finally, Mr. Cooke asserts that the employment of Chinese is only a temporary measure, and that they will be sent away as soon as enough Kaffirs can be secured. Meanwhile, if the Government had refused its consent to the Transvaal Labour Ordinance, an Imperial calamity would have happened.

"Then the Boers and Afrikaners would have taken the matter into their own hands and made the Kaffirs work. Englishmen would never stand this, and the fat would have been in the fire again. With the Home and the Transvaal Governments at loggerheads, the new colonies bankrupt, Boers and Afrikaners dissatisfied, and South Africa in the throes of a native rebellion, the situation would be worse than before the war. But the danger stops not with the natives. The white men who have made South Africa what it is to-day, and who have made their homes south of the Zambesi, would themselves rise against the Power which sought to rule them to their own disadvantage. It would be the American colonies over again; a white rebellion, the British flag hauled down, and in its place that of the United States of South Africa, Mr. Kruger's ambition realised.

"But what about the British taxpayers and the two hundred and fifty millions spent, to say nothing of the lives sacrificed, in establishing Imperial supremacy in South Africa? Was all this to go for naught at the bidding of the Opposition? The country, through its Parliament, has rightly answered No."

Thus Mr. Cooke, no doubt unintentionally, confirms the reproach cast on us by the Continent at the time, that the Transvaal War was undertaken by us for the sake of the Rand gold mines.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th July.

The Loss of the Hoangho.

A Naval Court was held at the British Consulate on Saturday, the 25th of June, to enquire into the foundering of the C. N. S. Hoangho. Owing to Captain McKay's absence (he being too ill to attend) the enquiry was adjourned till Saturday, the 2nd of July.

The enquiry was resumed on the 2nd of July, at the British Consulate, commencing at 9.30 a.m. and the following finding was delivered at 5.30 p.m.:

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at Amoy on the 25th day of June,

and 2nd day of July, 1904, to investigate the circumstances attending the foundering of the British s.s. Hoangho of the Port of Shanghai, official No. 72,749, when on a voyage from Amoy to Chinchu, and the cause of such foundering, and to enquire into the conduct of the Master, officers, and crew of the said vessel.

The Hoangho was a steam vessel, schooner rigged, of 388 tons' register, official No. 72,749, built at Shanghai in 1879, and belonging to the port of Shanghai.

It appears from the evidence given before the Court that she sailed from Amoy on or about 15th June, 1904, bound for Chinchu, with a general cargo and a crew of 31 all told, as well as 344 passengers.

The vessel left Amoy at 6.10 p.m. on the 15th June, 1904, and after passing Hingsen, shaped course past Quemoy Spit Buoy, which was passed at about a mile distant at 8.30 p.m., at which time the course was altered to N. 75 E. (compass error nil).

Dodd Island was passed at about 2 miles distant; but it was too thick to ascertain the true position. Course was then altered to N. 45 E. Scrag Point was sighted shortly before midnight; at 12.5 a.m. was 4 points on the bow; and at 12.25 a.m. abeam. The ship was steaming about 7 knots at the time. Course was then altered to N. 30 E. (compass error nil). The weather set in thick with drizzling rain, and there was a considerable south-easterly swell on, and the land was lost sight of. The Captain relieved the second officer as officer of the watch at midnight, in the absence of the chief officer left behind in Hospital at Amoy. About 1.45 a.m. soundings were taken giving depths of about six fathoms. It was nearly high water at the time. At 5 minutes to 2 the ship struck and shortly afterwards (from 10 to 20 minutes' according to different witnesses) she sank, going down by the head. Endeavour was made to launch the boats, of which there were three, but time did not permit of their being placed in the water, owing considerably to the obstruction of the Chinese passengers, who were much panic-stricken.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

That the master was in error in shaping a course N. 30 E. from 2 miles off Scrag Point, that position itself being slightly open to doubt, as Scrag Point was not very clear under the circumstances of thick and dirty weather, and that there was a considerable south-east swell which might well have given cause to a set towards the land; also, no error had been obtained for the standard compass for about a month, and the steering compass was, according to the Captain's evidence, an uncorrected one, with errors of one or two points.

That the Court sees no ground for blaming the conduct of the master, officers, and crew after the casualty, who under the circumstances appear to have done all that was in their power.

That the Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade to the fact that this small vessel of 388 tons was licensed as an inland steamer by the Chinese Imperial Customs to carry 671 passengers on this voyage to Chinchu, extending over 50 miles of open sea in the Formosa Channel, whilst unprovided with life-saving appliances for even a quarter of this number. These facts must be mainly responsible for the great loss of life.

The expenses of this Court fixed at \$7.14.0 are approved.

Dated at Amoy this 2nd day of July, 1904.

(Signed) P. F. HAUSER,
H.M. Consul.

President of Naval Court.

(Signed) C. E. MONRO,

Commander, R.N.

(Signed) ST. JOHN GEORGE,
Master s.s. Macquarie.

Members.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd July.

A Laudable Undertaking.

This week marks a distinct advance in mission work in this city. The Rev. J. S. Whitewright, of Chingchoufu, who has for many years carried on a most successful work in that city in the line of museum and institute for the training of teachers and preachers, has just secured a very desirable plot of land for the erection of a museum, lecture-hall, etc., here in Chinanfu. It is now about two years since the English Baptist Mission voted unanimously that Mr. Whitewright should be invited to take up such work in the capital of the province, as he has shown great capacity while in Chingchoufu, but owing to various causes there has been considerable delay in getting the scheme started, so that only within this past week has Mr. Whitewright succeeded in buying the land needed for his buildings. The site is an admirable one on open ground in the south suburb, within very easy reach of the Paotuehuan, a large spring, a place of great resort throughout the year and the place where the great annual fair is held in May. If the museum in Chingchoufu has attracted over a hundred thousand visitors a year there seems every reason to suppose that a similar institution here should succeed even better. The plan includes not only a large, well-furnished museum but also a good lecture-hall in which instruction may be given to the better classes, of whom there are a large number now in Chinanfu, who are interested in Western things. The proposed location lies between the Provincial College and the Military School, so there seems a good chance of attracting students from these institutions to the lectures, as well as many from the city. Mr. Whitewright has very wisely visited the Governor, the Director of the Foreign Office, and the local officials, and explained to them his object in opening such an institution here, and so far as appears there is nothing but sympathy shown with his undertaking. The members of the American Presbyterian Mission welcome most heartily the coming of their British associate and expect nothing but good to come from such an enlargement of the Mission force and the co-operation which will no doubt follow.

Favouritism and Fraud.

A recent occurrence, in connection with the examination for the B. A. degree, which has just been held, seems to justify the suspicions of favouritism and fraud which are sometimes made against these triennial examinations. The young man who was expelled some two years ago from the Provincial College for failure to worship Confucius, and who is now studying English and other branches in a mission school, entered the examination and succeeded in getting his name published among the first hundred and fifty of the best scholars after the first trial. On the second trial he and his friends were delighted to find his name first on the list, and looked forward with

confidence to seeing him obtain his degree on the final round. What was their disappointment to find when the final list came out that his name had been dropped entirely, notwithstanding the fact that the questions given out on this final test were on Western subjects, with which he might be supposed to be more familiar than the majority of the applicants. The most reasonable supposition seems to be that on finding his name so high on the list after the second round, the examining authorities made inquiries as to who he was, and finding that he had been put out of the Provincial College for want of conformity to their rules of worship, they determined to drop his name and not allow him to take his degree. Of course there is the possibility that he made some technical blunder in his last essay which was sufficient to bar him, but it seems scarcely likely after his marked success in the first two trials.

CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th July.

War Thoughts.

The apparent ease with which the Japanese are rolling back the tide of Russian aggression in Manchuria, affords, to the thoughtful observer, some food for reflection.

The Japanese have evidently, within a generation, made themselves masters of all that science can teach in the art of war and this has enabled them to cope successfully with a first-class European military power. They are fighting not merely for "their own hand," but also the battles of the Chinese and in their interest. This will give them an ascendancy in the councils of this nation which may have some surprising results.

Already one observes everywhere that a new China is rapidly emerging and that the new Chinaman is arming with Mauser and Mannlicher rifles of the latest pattern. Also he is being drilled and dressed in a manner utterly unlike the hitherto accepted customs and seems to respond readily to his new environment. The Chinese soldier is everywhere in evidence and is usually clean, sober, well-dressed, and civil; the dressing includes even straw hats and khaki uniform, and what more, as the song says, "could the heart of a (soldier) man desire?"

A Grand Review of Troops

took place lately in our vicinity and the Governor of the province was present in person at the inspection. The review, so far as evolutions could show, seemed soldier-like and satisfactory. The fact is, China is arming and, under Japanese leadership, may prove as formidable as did the "ever-victorious army" to the T'ai-ping rebels.

Looking Forward.

China is also emerging from the state of looking backward to, and longing for, the golden ages of the past, and is turning right about face and looking squarely at the present and preparing for the future.

The Average Chinese Official

needs now to profess something more than an abounding faith in Confucius and the doctrines and practices of the venerable past. He is preparing to find out the best means of cultivating silk and teach it to those who may wish to learn. He is willing, when he can afford it, to repair roads according to the principles of Macadam, and mend the ways which till recently were rutts. On the other hand he is not yet above going bare-headed in the blistering sun and interviewing on his knees the local deity on the need for rain on the growing crops. The

period is one of transition and the emergence of a new type is evident and interesting.

The Trains on the New Railway

keep up the running with more than tolerable punctuality and the need for exactitude in the matter of time is being borne in upon the slow-moving Chinaman in a manner that is striking. Lately the sight of a local official being borne in a sedan chair by as many bearers as could by any possibility get a hand on it, at a rate which was as near a hand gallop as circumstances admitted of was a sight as laughable as it was memorable. The cause of this cruel and abnormal haste was evidently that the clocks had got wrong and the poor man was hasting to pay his respects to a high official who was passing by in the train and had only a few seconds left in which to get it done, as time and railway trains are no respecters of persons.

The Welcome Rains

are now in full measure and the patient ploughman lifts his head and even forgets the gods who were all-important while the heavens were as brass and the gentle rain from heaven refused to be coaxed to come.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th July.

Another Typhoon.

Last Tuesday night another typhoon began its operations, increased in violence during most of the following day, then subsided as speedily as it began. The damage in the foreign community is not great, but T'iein that at Kuliang and Sharp Peak—summer resorts—some of the houses are considerably injured. A gentleman, long in China, writes from the latter place as follows: "It was the most destructive typhoon I have ever witnessed. Had it lasted long there would have been nothing left of the building in which he was stopping."

The Health of Foochow.

Great surprise is expressed at the statement forwarded by some one from here, that the "plague is exceedingly severe" in Foochow, etc. The health of Foochow city (native) is, I have been told by well-informed Chinese, much better than at this period in several preceding years. This, I understand, is also the opinion of Dr. Rennie, our community physician, of Dr. Myers at Pagoda Anchorage, and of Dr. Kinnear, physician in charge of the American Missionary Hospital at Ponasang, a section of the crowded suburb between the river and the city proper. I am glad that "Prove All Things" has set the matter right.

Departures.

G. Siemssen, Esq., H. I. G.'s genial Consul, together with Mrs. Siemssen and family, left recently for the Vaterland. Mr. H. Wintzer succeeds to Mr. Siemssen's offices. L. Hussen, Esq., Superintendent of the E. E. and A. Telegraph Co., and his two daughters, have left us for La Bella France, for a very brief absence; during which Mr. F. Matsois takes his place. Mrs. Hussen remains in Foochow. Miss Jewell and Mrs. Marsh, with her two fatherless children, leave for the U. S. A. today.

Visitors.

Our community has, during the past few days, been favoured with the presence of the Acting French Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires, who was accompanied by Admiral de Jongquiere with two warships and two torpedo destroyers. The Ad-

mira's excellent band gave the community a musical treat at the Recreation Ground one afternoon.

Independence Day.

The one-hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of American independence, 4th of July, passed off quietly, but very pleasantly in our port. The U. S. Consulate, though closed to business, was open all day to callers, most of whom appeared in the afternoon, when refreshments were served. Among those of various nationalities welcomed and entertained by Consul and Mrs. Gracey, was Captain Lowe of the wrecked s.s. Haeshin. The captain is deservedly popular here and was received with hearty applause when he joined the company of guests at the Consulate.

A New Lighthouse.

Commissioner Drew took a small party out to be present at the exercises connected with the formal lighting of the new Pharos, which surmounts Tungyung island, where, it will be remembered, the British mail steamer Sobraon was wrecked a few years ago. Consul Gracey and Mr. Drew made appropriate speeches after the lighting, which was done by Mrs. Dick, wife of the constructor. This is said to be one of the best first-class lights in the world. The reflecting prisms are arranged in the form of an immense globe with four faces of concentric circles of prisms, and the light is very powerful.

MOKANSHAN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT].

7th July.

The Rush Begins.

The warm weather has brought a rush of visitors. Forty chair bearers and about one hundred and fifty carriers were necessary one day last week. Fortunately, facilities for such crowds are provided, and after the usual preliminaries at the Rest House everything and everybody sooner or later reached the top. It is hard work to pack up and transport a family to any summer resort, but it is worth all the trouble once at Mokanshan to drink cold, unboiled water, breathe the "oxygen" atmosphere, and feast the eyes on restful scenery.

Union Church.

The Sunday School has already started in the mornings. Preaching service in the afternoon draws good congregations. The bell that rings for these services calls up hallowed memories and makes us think of home and childhood's happy associations.

The Glorious Fourth.

The Americans of course celebrated this occasion with refreshments and speeches. The children enjoyed some fireworks. American, British, German, and other flags combined with graceful bamboo decorations.

Naming the Cottages.

The Secretary of the Association has requested all house-owners to report the name chosen for their cottages. It has been suggested that they should be numbered also for greater convenience.

The Lost Cavern.

The mouth of a cave was discovered several years ago, but before it was explored, vegetation covered the entrance and now excursion parties may add interest to their rambles by searching for it.

The Mails.

A daily service brings us news from the outside world and gives us an opportunity to catch up with our unanswered letters.

A Wild Cat.

A night prowler of this persuasion came too near a hen-house. He was shot, and finally killed. His flesh was eaten by the Chinese, his skin adorns the cottage of the successful hunter.

Recreation.

Lawn tennis is the popular amusement. There was, or is, an amateur photo-Kodak club; brook-bathing for the boys and flower-gathering for girls. But the height of comfort for a tired man or woman is to get a long chair on a shaded verandah, with the southern breeze fanning gently as the leaves of a favourite book are turned. The abundance of cold spring water and mountain strolls furnish fine appetites. A recent writer on the food question says: "Everybody should make a total change in some one or more articles of diet when he takes a vacation, in order to get the maximum benefit from a summer outing."

Chinese Heroism.

One of the native houseboats returning from Mokanshan, furnished a rare example. A Chinese woman fell overboard; her husband jumped headlong after her. She caught him around the neck, pinned his arms, so he could not swim; then held him under the water, while she screamed for help. When pulled out of the water the husband was nearly dead while she was tearfully vigorous. He said on coming to consciousness: "I wanted to save her or die with her." The rescuer in a small boat near by was made happy. Besides the merit for saving life he got ten cents in cash for his trouble.

PAOTINGFU.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

5th July.

Church and State United.

Our city was recently honoured by a visit of the United States Minister and wife; the party, which included Miss Campbell and Mr. McConnell, being the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Killie. This is the union of "church and state" that we all believe in and are grateful for. It is safe to say that our entire American community would vote "no change" as to our Peking representatives and vote as often as the law allows.

A Tete-a-tete.

"And what news is there from the north?" "Oh, the Japanese are gaining, but the end of the war seems not near." "Do you mean, teacher, that those people keep up fighting such hot weather as this?" The Chinese rule about war appears to be something like this: "Never fight so long as you can find any excuse for not fighting."

Wheat and Opium.

The farmers all over this region are gathering in a very large wheat crop. The prospects seem good for the autumn cereals. Opium raising appears to be on the increase. We think China should have a very free hand in the taxation of the narcotic.

Another Pressing Need

of the people is better facilities for transportation of food stuffs, etc. It ought to be a matter of little difficulty or expense to get an expert opinion on whe-

ther a few modern locks on this river would or would not pay for themselves in a few years. At present the rate of progress of a freight boat over the last ten miles of our small river would cause any self-respecting snail to blush.

One Other Inconvenience.

While in a complaining mood, we take the liberty of mentioning one other inconvenience. It is well known that ten ten-cent pieces do not (in China) make one dollar. This naturally makes trouble. But again, what is a dollar? The "standing man," and the Mexican are received at the railway office, while all the Chinese varieties are refused. The Chinese need just what all civilised governments have, a national currency of fixed value. How they are to get such a currency without having a modern government we do not see.

PEIT'AIHO.

[FROM OUR TIENSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

7th July.

A Stranded Monster.

The summer resort known by the name of the nearest railway station, Peit'aiho, appears to be adding to its popularity, there being more persons present from a distance than ever before. It is now estimated that there are quite 500 foreigners here. About every house is occupied and full. A few new houses have been built this season, and further growth seems inevitable. It is not often that we have anything more exciting than picnics or excursions, or the passage of the steamer or gunboat not far away; but last Saturday, the 2nd inst., there was a real exciting occurrence at what is known as "Light House Point," which soon extended to about the whole place. It was reported that a large fish had been brought ashore, a chang (10 feet) or more long, the inference from the report being that it was a shark. But a gentleman who saw it before it was seriously mutilated pronounced it to be a whale, the strainer hairs, the absence of teeth and scales and other marks indicating clearly, he thought, the nature of the beast (fish?). It appears to have come near shore at high tide, and when the water fell a sand bar prevented its escape; otherwise the Chinese would not have captured it with their appliances. The Greek priests took charge, removing the skin and blubber and giving the red meat to the villagers who carried it away, and report that it was very good eating. It measured over 15 feet in length, and its stomach was "large enough to hold a mule." Several people got pieces of the bones as souvenirs of the occasion.

No War News Obtainable.

The gunboat which was ordered away from Newchwang some time ago, and has been awaiting orders at Chinwangtao, left a few days ago, presumably to return to the former place in view of prospective needs, if all reports are true. But it is impossible to ascertain just what the true state of things is, so careful are the authorities regarding the exit of news. From such scraps as could be obtained, we have been waiting for several days to hear of another important action on the part of one or other of the belligerents, but so far no move has been reported. The rainy season is now upon us here in full force, and if they are having as much, or nearly as much rain

in Manchuria as we are here, the movement of troops will be very difficult. We are told that the rainy season there is later than with us—it is early with us this year; so it is possible that their movements may not be seriously affected yet. There were those who, in the early spring, feared that war might affect conditions here in such a way as to make it unsafe for a summer residence; but everything is quiet, and the Chinese do not appear to be in the least disturbed. The whole country is rejoicing in the prospect of fine crops, and this always helps to create peaceful conditions.

Cuttle Fish and Sole.

Some of the present residents came up this season much earlier than is usual, and they found what had not been observed before that the fishermen were catching quantities of cuttle fish and using them for food. They were quite small, and their time was short. Then came the sole at their usual time, and they are still in the market as well as other varieties of fish.

TAIHO, NORTH ANHUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd July.

The Harvest.

This year such different statements are made as to the wheat harvest that I have some hesitation in writing about it. On marshy ground, I think I am safe in saying, the yield is even poorer than it was last year, i.e., it is about four-tenths of a full crop. On non-marshy ground, however, the crops are better than last year. Taking the harvest as a whole it is very much the same as last year. If the shushu and beans come on well the people should be able to get through the winter all right.

TAIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st June.

Quietness Again.

The trouble in the north of the province is over, according to official reports. It has not been possible to find the exact cause of its origin, nor have the reports of its progress been always consistent. As far as can be ascertained it arose over opening up land belonging to one of the Mongol Princes, and ended with the capture of a considerable quantity of arms and the capital punishment of a few of the chief culprits.

Elementary Schools.

Amongst the many symptoms of a changing China the most recent in the province is an order by the Governor to all the local magistrates for the establishment of elementary schools on new lines. The substance of the order is to this effect: Elementary schools are the foundation of all true learning. Other kingdoms and Japan have greatly flourished because of the attention paid to this branch of education. Shansi is a pretty dark spot of the Empire; its people are blind and ignorant, otherwise how could the Boxers flourish here as they did in the Kengzu year. Therefore, acting under the instructions of the Minister of Education in Peking, whose dispatch has

already been published in the "Shansi Times," the Futai issues this order to all concerned. Then follow the instructions for the guidance of the magistrates in the matter. 1. The local magistrate and the gentry must see to the funds for the support of the schools. They will be appropriated from the following sources: The income of the old elementary schools which are to be abolished. A part of the moneys collected for the theatrical performances, and other such useless expenditures must be apportioned to education. Then contributions are to be invited and the names of the contributors are to be recorded on stone; other rewards are held out to the larger contributors. No scholar is to be refused admittance because of poverty. 2. Teachers are to be appointed by the representatives of the people, and the man who has the majority obtains the post. The teacher must have no vice but must be a man of blameless character, with a fair knowledge of Chinese and ability to write a clear essay. It would also be well if he had a knowledge of practical affairs. 3. The rich are invited to build commodious school buildings to avoid sickness; but if there be no suitable buildings the temples are to be used. 4. Drawing must form an important element in education. "Train the pupils to draw a map of Asia, the two hemispheres, not forgetting your own county." 5. There must be one school at least in a village with 200 families, and no scholar must walk more than five li. Of course, the immediate difficulty will be the want of teachers. In time the students of the Hsi Hsueh T'ang will fill many appointments. Meantime they will have to do with the name of things only. In a town near to us the teacher of English is a Chinese chüjen, who knows a part of the alphabet, and less than a score of words imperfectly. The Governor, however, seems desirous to prepare for the coming needs. He has just held an examination of candidates, from whom eighteen are selected to go to Japan. Funds are not plentiful, so each student will receive 500 taels to cover all expenses. How much education will be obtained for this sum is uncertain.

The Opening of a Temple.

There were great festivities in the city recently in connection with the opening of the Nai Nai (奶奶) temple. The Governor and officials sent presents of scrolls and money. Thus it will be seen that for the present at any rate the authorities mean to uphold idols and temples. And of course they are not wrong in doing so as long as they have no higher conception of things.

The Working of Mines.

A case of fire damp and deaths in a coal mine in the Chiao-cheng district remind one that if the Government permit the working of mines they should see to it that they are governed by uniform regulations and so far as possible the lives of the miners safeguarded. As things are, every proprietor makes his own terms. Two years ago a wealthy capitalist had to pay about \$400 each for 160 lives. In another district the fixed rate is \$7 only for a life lost in the mine. The present method of working is dangerous to the miner and a source of anxiety to the proprietor.

A Reported Outrage.

It is reported here that a foreigner travelling without a passport, shot and wounded a native in the Pingtingchou district lately. It is said the trouble arose over the refusal of the Chinese to supply the stranger with a particular

post horse he fancied and wanted. It is satisfactory to hear that he has been escorted to Peking to be dealt with. Such conduct will make the Chinese authorities eager to define their powers and find out the legal status of strangers. The Japanese professors are giving lectures in this city on foreign intercourse and the treatment of aliens. This enlightenment should be welcomed. It may curtail present license, yet it will foster true liberty, and prevent friction.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 5th July.

The Vladivostock Squadron.

The Russian torpedo-boats, which appeared off Gensan on the 30th June, with three warships from Vladivostock, carried on firing for about forty minutes at the rate of a shell every five minutes. About fifty houses in the Japanese Settlement were damaged, but no residents sustained injury. The branch office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was struck by three shells and its godowns were heavily fired upon. There were two Japanese steamers in Gensan a little before the arrival of the Russian squadron, but they were able to reach Fusan in safety that same evening. It is said that the Russians gave one hour's law to the Japanese residents before commencing the bombardment. The squadron seems especially favoured by the weather, for on each occasion of its appearance in the south there has been a dense fog prevalent.

The Russia, Gromoboi, and Rurik appeared in the East Tushima waterway from Gensan at 6.40 p.m. on the 1st inst. and threatened to pass through to the south. Vice-Admiral Kamimura successfully checked the raiders, but could not arrive within fighting-range, owing to the darkness. Some torpedo-boats pursued and reached within two or three miles of the enemy, but the later suddenly disappeared at 8.50 p.m. on the 1st, after putting out all their lights.

Women on Russian Warships.

Those on board one of the Japanese warships, which took part in the engagement outside Port Arthur on the 23rd June, sighted non-combatants on board some Russian men-of-war, apparently the families of Russian officers. From this fact it seems that these Russian ships had intended to make their way into a neutral port in order to land the women and children, but they were forced by the Japanese squadron to return to Port Arthur. Another example was observed by some of the survivors of the Okino-shima affair. They say that on the occasion of the Hitachi Maru's sinking, a Russian beauty appeared on one of the Russian warships and waved her handkerchief as the Japanese transport was going down. The "Jiji Shimpô," in an editorial, remarks that it is confident Germany would not allow the Russians to use Kiaochow as a harbour of refuge, since in such case Japan would be compelled to take the drastic step of calling on her ally under the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

The Naval Reserve Regulations

were promulgated on the 29th June in the form of an Imperial Ordinance. According to the Regulations, graduates from mercantile marine schools and seamen on board the Japanese mercantile marine are to be enlisted as naval

reserves, and those who have held the post of Captain for more than ten years and have been in command of a vessel of over 3,000 tons for more than five years, are to be given the rank of Naval Reserve, Lieut. Commander, and so downwards. With regard to ordinary seamen, their promotion and appointment will, in ordinary times, take place after they have been educated at the naval gunnery, torpedo, or engineering schools.

The Red Cross.

The authorities of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva have asked both Japan and Russia whether they require any medical assistance or materials for the treatment of the wounded, etc., in the war, but the Governments of both belligerents answered that they were not in need of any. It is now reported that the International Red Cross Society has recently sent to the Red Cross Societies of the different neutral Powers a copy of the answers forwarded by Japan and Russia, with an accompanying note containing the decision of the Society to leave it to the option of both belligerents either to accept or decline any voluntary offers made by any of the Red Cross Societies of the neutral Powers.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

27th May.

A New Comedy.

An evening spent at the Haymarket Theatre is usually instructive, when one is in search of the latest whim of Dame Fashion, so, when I heard that the scene of "Lady Flirt," the new comedy which has been produced at Messrs. Harrison and Maude's comfortable house this week, was to be located in Paris in the present day with lords and ladies as dramatic persons; also that Miss Ellis Jeffreys was still to remain leading lady—though her many admirers will be pleased to hear that Miss Winifred Emery is gradually recovering strength after her two serious operations—I knew that, whatever the piece might be, the frocks would be sure to lend themselves to "copy" (in more senses than one); nor was I mistaken. The piece is a pretty little one, just exactly suited to an after-dinner west-end audience. The plot, if the word is not too formidable a one to use for the veriest little soufflé imaginable, unwinds itself so easily as to cause one no trouble whatever in following it; everyone is bright and well-bred and amusing, the dialogue in parts is so smart as to save one from boredom, and when all is over there is plenty of time for supper at the Carlton close by, so what more can one want on a hot summer's evening? And it was not last night, though we are still in May.

Lady Melborough (Miss Beatrice Beckley) has been indulging in a little clandestine friendship with M. le Comte de la Roche (Mr. Cyril Maude); it has been of a perfectly innocent nature, but letters of a somewhat compromising character have passed between them, the last of which falls into the hands of Lord Melborough (Mr. Edmund Maurice). It arrives without address, but has been delivered by the Comte's valet, whose instructions were that it was to be given into the hands of Lady Melborough. The husband's suspicions are naturally aroused, and in order to save the situation, Lady Tonbridge (Miss Ellis Jeffreys), a young widow and Lady

Melborough's great friend, says the letter was intended for her and writes an answer to it, which is duly sent off to the Comte. Shortly after this, however, Paul, Harding (Mr. Fred Kerr), Lord Melborough's brother, proposes to the fair widow, and Lady Tonbridge, who is really in love with him, feels bound to decline his offer in consequence of what has just happened. She tells Paul she cares for him, but that there are reasons known to his brother—which compel her to say no, and she tells him he may ask his brother and then judge if she is not right. He accordingly does as he is bid and hears the entire story with the result that he easily sees through the scheme of self-sacrifice, tells Lady Melborough her only one chance lies in "owning up" and of course marries the charming widow himself. Seventeen characters are introduced into the play, but only the five principals have to do anything of importance, and needless to say all are excellent in their parts. Mr. Cyril Maude is absolutely in his element as the French Comte, every action is perfect and Messrs. Maurice and Kerr have rarely acted better, but after all I think it is beautiful Miss Ellis Jeffreys, who will attract the multitude; her acting is always to my mind delightful, and her gowns as I say are "food for copy" only I fear some of the "copies" will be somewhat far off, as they are all three absolutely simple and yet so elegant. In the first act she wears a pink "Louisine" silk which has a very bright finish; it is very much gauged at the waist and had the appearance of being cut en princesse as the gaugings were continued so as to form a very high belt; the sleeves were arranged in two puffs, the top one being much fuller than the one below, and they terminated at the elbow with a frill of silk and an inner one of lace which corresponded with the large square yoke; at the bottom of the skirt were numerous frills and strappings which were so complicated as to defy description. Act II. was supposed to take place after dinner. So, of course evening gowns were worn. Miss Jeffreys looked her best here, as her dress was white "ring" net over bright pink silk. The bodice was absolutely simple, the décolletage being simply outlined with a lovely trimming of iridescent beads; the net simply drawn into the waistband which was of pink silk just touched with red. The sleeves fitted the arm quite tightly for about six inches and then terminated in very full frills of pink tulle and white net, the skirt was very slightly gathered at the waist and terminated with two flounces of extremely pretty white lace over which, at intervals of about nine inches apart, were little tabs of pink moiré ribbon, each one of which was finished off with a dainty little bow; and the sleeves were adorned in the same manner. For the third act Miss Jeffreys wore a morning dress of white embroidery which was made in an absolutely simple style, and only adorned on the front of the bodice and the sleeves with numerous tiny bows of royal blue velvet run through tiny steel slides. These little ornaments are being very much used this season, more especially on the fashionable waistcoats worn with coats and skirts which are being made tight-fitting and severely plain except for these small slides which seem to have taken the place of buttons in popular favour.

A Score for "Actor-Managers."

Mr. Arthur Bourchier has sent an interesting communication to the papers

with regard to a little "Curtain-raiser" he intends to produce shortly in front of "A Fairy's Dilemma." It appears that every day numbers of play are received at the Garrick theatre for perusal, and among them, a short time since, was a little piece entitled "A Lesson in Harmony." It was sent anonymously but a condition was attached to its production. It was that should this little piece be accepted the author makes it a condition that Mr. Bourchier will himself play the part. The gentleman to whom Mr. Bourchier entrusts the reading of his plays thought so well of this one that he showed it to his chief, and Mr. Bourchier in his turn evidently saw possibilities of success, as he wrote to the address indicated on the front page and invited the author to call on him. To his intense astonishment he received a visit from Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate. The circumstance seems especially worth noting just now, as it supplies such a complete answer to the numerous letters which have lately appeared in the papers from would-be dramatists who are convinced that no play is ever read unless the name of a well-known writer of plays is attached to it.

The Military Tournament.

which was opened at the Agricultural Hall yesterday by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, seems to me to be even more interesting this year than usual. I was present at the private view on Wednesday when all the principal items were gone through, and thought it quite the best show I had ever witnessed. The Grand Pageant is entitled "The Rise of the Royal Artillery," and a most excellent idea is given—with the aid, be it said, of Mr. Willie Clarkson—of artillery men from the days of the middle ages to the recent South African war. Camels and elephants are introduced to remind one of Egyptian and Indian campaigns, and when the hall is completely filled with the mounted and unmounted men and their guns we can, as the catalogue tells us, "form an excellent idea of every stage through which the Royal Artillery has passed from Crecy to Pretoria." Perhaps, however, the most interesting item in the Tournament is the game of "Push-ball on Horseback" played by the Royal Horse Guards and now seen for the first time in England. I believe it is a very favourite game in America, and may be played in Shanghai, but to us it is quite a novelty. Owing to space limit there were only three players on each side at the Agricultural Hall, a "goal-keeper" and two "forwards," but the merriment caused by their efforts to push the huge leather ball in the desired direction was very great, and it seemed to me that the horses were quite as keen as their masters; they had evidently been splendidly trained. I hear the game stands a good chance of rivaling polo, and it certainly seems far less dangerous.

The "Times"—A New Departure.

The accusation sometimes brought against our only threepenny daily paper, that its name is a misnomer, because it is at times anything but up-to-date, must most assuredly in future be withdrawn, as from a circular sent me from "Printing House Square" a few days since it appears that its managers contemplate embarking on a venture, both new and enterprising. It has, they say, been pointed out to them that many who desire to read the "Times" daily are debarred from doing so by reason of its price, so in order to

"meet them" (as shopkeepers say) they have conceived the novel idea of advance payments, and in future subscribers of £3 a year or 16s. a quarter can either have the paper posted to them direct or delivered through their news-agent; but in either case the money is to be paid at headquarters. Dwellers in foreign countries or the Colonies may become subscribers on payments of an additional 26/- a year to cover postage. The saving effected will be 23 per cent per annum and of course the casual purchaser of the paper will still pay his threepence for it. The experiment is only to be made for one or possibly two years, at the end of which time I quite expect a further reduction will be made. In the meantime it will be very interesting to watch the result of the present scheme.

J. K.

Meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (*Chairman*), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, J. Prentice, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Chinese Government Land Tax on Municipal Roads.—A letter from the Senior Consul informs the Council that the Taotai has referred this matter to the Nanking Viceroy and will communicate further when the latter's instructions are received. The application, made in October last, is ordered for publication:—

Council Room,

Shanghai, 21st October, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will lay before the Consular Body certain facts in reference to the Chinese Government land-tax as at present levied in the Settlement with the request that representations be made to H. E. the Taotai and the other Chinese Authorities concerned for the remission of this tax from native landowners in so far as it is collected upon land surrendered or sold for use as a public road.

This application is founded firstly on the broad principle of equity and secondly on grounds of public expediency; in submitting it, the Council has no desire to suggest evasion of a properly constituted liability as will be perceived from the following statement of facts:—

The Consular Body is doubtless aware that the question of payment of Chinese Government land-tax on roads beyond Settlement limits has on frequent occasions been the subject of correspondence and public discussion in Shanghai and that, as a result, the tax is at present paid by the Municipality only upon roads for which Consular title-deeds have been taken out by the Council; furthermore, that during the past few years the mileage of outlying roads has considerably increased, the Council's title to the newly acquired thoroughfares resting solely on a survey plan duly stamped and filed, through the medium of the Senior Consulate and of the British Consular Land Office, in the Taotai's yamen. The tax on these roads is at present levied from the original native landowners, whose papers of title continue to show the full extent of their original holding,

a state of affairs which not only involves injustice to these owners but now renders negotiations for further roads a matter of great difficulty in the face of request for adjustment of their taxes. Such requests have recently been received with a persistence which proves that the grievance is a serious one and necessitates remedial measures.

The Council expressed readiness in certain cases to pay a lump sum in annual commutation of the land-tax on the area of a given road or roads if security could be obtained that the natives would be freed of further responsibility for the respective proportions, but their holdings are small and numerous, the portions of their lots lying in the roadway frequently minute, and the proposition is therefore impracticable and inadequate. In view of the probable future development of road extension work such procedure would moreover create a precedent which might hereafter involve the Municipality in expenditure of an unnecessary and undesirable nature.

Having regard to the roads recently constructed by the Municipality beyond Settlement limits as well as those lying within the Western District, I would point out for the information of the Consular Body that native landowners have been generally required to surrender the land required for such roads under the instructions of the Chinese Authorities as conveyed in a proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taotai. To this form of compulsory surrender no serious objections were raised by those concerned, but at the same time it is to be noted that in no case have the landowners agreed to their fangtans being cut and that, where land has been sold since the construction of the roads to foreign purchasers, the owners are invariably required to pay Government land-tax on the entire area of the original holding. At the same time the natives contend that, having generally been paid for the land used for road construction at a rate below the market value, it is unjust that they should further be required to pay tax on the land thus devoted to public purposes, a contention which can hardly be regarded as unreasonable.

In this connection I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence which passed between the Council and the Consular Body in 1881 and to the fact that in the early days of the Settlement the Chinese Authorities recognised their liability to be called upon to contribute towards certain public works in and around the Settlement. It will be within the knowledge of the Consular Body that whereas the recognised land-tax leviable by the Chinese Government amounts to a maximum of 400 cash per mow, and that within the limits of the Foreign Settlement foreign landowners pay at a special rate of 1,500 cash per mow; for the difference between the legal and the actual rates the local authorities have not to render any account to the Central Government and it was understood at the outset, when this local rate was agreed to by the British Consular Authorities, that certain monetary contributions would be made by the Shanghai Taotai towards the cost of certain public works in the Settlement, such as the erection of bridges, the cleansing and deepening of creeks and a subscription to the maintenance of the Fire Brigade. Up to the year 1871 these monetary contributions were duly made, but since that date they have fallen into abeyance and the Council has not been greatly concerned in maintaining them since the principle of divided expenditure and con-

trol was found to be in many ways inconvenient. The extra land-tax, however, continues to be paid as originally and it therefore appears to the Council only reasonable and right that the responsibility of the Native Authorities in this matter should now be recognised by exempting from land-tax the area of all land surrendered for public roads in the new districts and beyond the limits of the Settlement, these roads having been made with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese officials and the benefits thereby conferred being enjoyed equally by all residents native and foreign. That the Municipality should be asked to pay a species of rent on roads devoted to the use of the entire community is an anomaly which the Chinese Authorities can scarcely fail to recognise.

With regard to the manner in which the proposed exemption from taxation should be brought about, I have the honour to suggest that the case would best be met if H. E. the Taotai should issue a further proclamation having reference to the earlier document on the subject of land surrenders for road purposes, and therein give notice that all Chinese who have thus surrendered portions of their property are entitled to have the area of their property readjusted at the Native Land Office and the amount of their taxation reduced accordingly.

It will be evident that the total amount of land-tax involved is in itself a small consideration as compared with the amount of special land tax at present levied by the Chinese Authorities, inasmuch as the total area of the old and new roads in the Western District and outside the Settlement amounts only to about 970 mow. The Council is informed that the difference between the Government land-tax at 400 cash and the special local rate of 1,500 cash paid by foreigners is retained by the Shanghai Magistrate for certain local purposes, and the Council ventures therefore to express the hope that the Chinese Authorities may be induced to recognise the justice and expediency of the present application and, by compliance therewith, to give effect in some measure to the intentions and conditions under which the special local rate of land-tax was originally agreed upon.

In conclusion, I have the honour to observe that, apart from the financial aspect of the question to be submitted to the Chinese Local Authorities, there would appear to be in the proposals now submitted a distinct and general advantage from the point of view of the Consular Land Offices. At present the areas and boundaries of many existing Consular lots are inaccurately defined and otherwise unreliable, owing to certain portions of the properties concerned having been surrendered, either formally or informally, for road construction purposes. If, as has been suggested, the deeds under which native proprietors hold their land were systematically adjusted and the road area deducted therefrom by the Native Land Office, future purchases of land by foreigners would be simplified and the cadastral schedules would gain in accuracy by the change.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BAYNE,

Chairman.

J. Goodnow, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States and Senior Consul.

Land Commission.—As a result of the Council's application, Case XVI was re-heard on the 28th June and the second award of the Commission is submitted:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th May, 1904.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council to request that the case of Mr. Toeg, recently heard by the Land Commissioners may be re-heard at a date convenient to your colleagues and yourself. The Council makes this request because an impression exists that Mr. Toeg's case was not properly presented at the recent sitting of the Commissioners and that by reason of this fact his interests may possibly have suffered in the result as shown in the Commissioners' award. It is the Council's desire that Mr. Toeg should have every opportunity of appearing again before the Commissioners, should he so desire, to state fully his case, and the Council trusts therefore that the Land Commissioners will accede to this request and permit the re-hearing of the case.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

W. H. POATE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Land Commissioners, 1904.

CASE NO. XVI.

(Re-heard at the request of the Municipal Council, see their letter of 20th May.)

In this case Mr. Toeg claims Tls. 7,500 for land to be surrendered to extend the Weihaiwei and Seymour Roads, or should his title-deeds not cover the half of the Leupoo Creek, compensation at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow for actual area surrendered, together with one-fourth cost of culvert, Tls. 1,175, and cost of making up road Tls. 400.00 paid by him.

At the re-hearing Mr. Toeg withdrew his claim to half of the Leupoo Creek, and assented to his claim being stated as follows:—

Area of land to be surrendered	
2m. 1f. 9l. 5h. at Tls. 2,000	Tls. 4,390
Return of one-fourth-cost of culverting creek	1,175
Return of cost of road making	400
	<u>Tls. 5,965</u>

Weihaiwei Road Extension.

After very careful consideration of everything brought forward by Mr. Toeg the Commissioners see no reason to alter their finding of the 16th April, namely, that the 0m. 7f. 5l. 4h. required for this road be surrendered free, but that Mr. Toeg be refunded Tls. 400, for making up road over it, and they hereby confirm that decision.

Note.—If Mr. Toeg had made a road entirely on his own land, say 20 feet wide, the value of the land so taken 1m. 6f. 0l. 0h. would have been Tls. 3,200 to which would have to be added the cost of making up and metalling the road, whereas the cost under award is as follows:—

For land surrendered 0m. 7f.	
5l. 4h. at Tls. 2,000	Tls. 1,508
One-fourth-cost of culverting creek	1,175
	<u>Tls. 2,683</u>

Thus whilst the cost is less he has the additional benefit of a road double the width that gives more direct access to the Settlements and which he is at no expense to make up or metal.

Seymour Road Extension.

The Commissioners' finding of 16th April was based on the assumption that this extension was not objected to by Mr. Toeg, which was apparently incorrect as Mr. Toeg at once wrote saying he could not accept the award, on the ground that he was not aware that this extension was to be brought before the Commissioners, and that he never intended to make a free surrender of the land required (see his letter, 19th April).

After hearing Mr. Toeg's reasons against this extension, and seeing for themselves how his land has been developed, the Commissioners are of opinion that this extension does not improve his property, and is not likely to in the near future, and they therefore award him compensation as follows:—

Land surrendered 1m. 4f.	
4l. 1h. at Tls. 2,000	Tls. 2,882.00
Add for compulsory sale 10% "	288.20
	<u>Tls. 3,170.20</u>

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
W. H. POATE,

Land Commissioners for 1904.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1904.

The awards in Cases XVIII and XIX are also received:—

CASE XVIII.

Great Western Road Extension (Vide minute published in the "North-China Daily News" of the 19th May, 1904).

In this case Tls. 1,000 is claimed as compensation for the surrender of 0m. 2f. 4l. 0h. from B. C. Lot 3289 measuring 0m. 8f. 2l. 2h.

It is contended that taking so much from this small lot will leave the remainder of no use for building purposes and that exceptional compensation should be paid.

The Commissioners agree that for the purpose of building a foreign house the land as reduced will be too small, but having a road frontage it will always be of value; they are however of opinion that more land is being taken than is at all proportionate to the area of the lot, and as full compensation for this they award the sum of Tls. 400.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
W. H. POATE,

Land Commissioners for 1904.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1904.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 15th instant we are instructed by the owners to inform you that they will be prepared to surrender that portion of B. C. Lot 66 scheduled for acquisition by the Council measuring 0m. 1f. 7l. 5h. as coloured red on your plan, for the sum of Tls. 7,276.

This sum is arrived at as follows:—
The area of the lot as at present

	m. f. l. h.
is	2. 6. 7. 5.
From this deduct the portion required by the Council	0. 1. 7. 5.
Net area of lot after such deduction	2. 5. 0. 0.

The lot as reduced has been leased for a term of years at a clear ground rent of £700 per annum, equal to Tls. 5,670 at ex. 2/5.

Capitalising this at 6 per cent the value of the land is Tls. 94,500 or Tls. 34,800 per mow.

0m. 1f. 7l. 5h. at Tls. 37,800 Tls. 6,615
Add for compulsory sale 10% " 661

Total amount of claim Tls. 7,276

Awaiting the favour of your early reply.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
SCOTT & CARTER.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th May, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo containing your claim for compensation for Mow 0.175 required ex Cadastral Lot 159 for the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads.

This claim is based on a sterling ground lease of the property, a method of assessment which does not appear to the Council to be properly applicable to the case, since the rent stated in the lease is obviously inclusive of the risk of variation in exchange, a factor which has no justifiable bearing on the amount payable for a street improvement in this silver-using Municipality.

The Council has therefore sought other methods of calculation, keeping in view the opinion of the Land Commissioners expressed in an award in a former case in which your firm was interested, viz., that they did not attach much weight to the estimates of rents to be obtained from the property when rebuilt.

Adopting the course followed in this case No. 1 heard in June of 1900, it is found that the rate at which compensation would be paid, including 10 per cent for compulsory sale, is Tls. 30,400 per mow. This valuation is closely corroborated by the addition of 33 1/3 per cent to that at which the lot is assessed for taxation.

Further, there is the question of betterment, in which connection it is to be observed that the Nanking Road frontage will be straightened while that on the Honan Road will be greatly improved by the increased width of the street, at present less than twenty-three feet. These two points are evidently important in the case of property utilised by the erection of foreign stores.

For the above reasons, and without prejudice to the action which may be subsequently taken if the case comes before the Commission, I am directed to make a counter-offer to pay for the scheduled strip at the rate of Tls. 30,000 per mow.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 18th May, 1904.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant referring to the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads ex. Cad. Lot 159.

We are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Council arrive at the conclusion that a sterling ground rent taken at the current rate of the day cannot be regarded as a fair basis on which to calculate the value of property in this settlement. It may be, however, that in expressing this opinion the Council take the view that it is not fair to the landowner, and in this we think they would be correct, as undoubtedly it is almost invariably the case that the ground rent obtainable in sterling from any given property is less than that which could be obtained if fixed in silver.

The point after all which has to be determined is the loss sustained by the owner, and in this particular instance, we maintain that the measure of the loss is fairly ascertainable by a comparison with the rent actually obtained for the balance of the lot, and that whether this is in sterling capitalised at the current rate of the day or in silver is absolutely immaterial.

With regard to your quotation of an opinion expressed by the Land Commissioners in a former case in which our firm was interested, we consider it not only misleading but entirely irrelevant; it is misleading because the opinion expressed by the Land Commissioners was quite obviously only intended to apply to the particular case then under discussion, and irrelevant since no reference was made in our present claim to any estimate of rents to be obtained.

With regard to the methods of calculation which you inform us the Council have adopted, we are unable to follow them in the absence of any details. The point which you mention however, that the Council's valuation is corroborated by the fact that it is practically 25 per cent less than the rate at which the lot is assessed, merely serves to demonstrate to us that the valuation is wrong, since in no case which has come under our knowledge lately in the Central part of the Settlement has such a proportion existed between the actual and the assessed value.

As to betterment, the Nanking Road is already so wide at the point in question that we do not consider that its straightening is of any value to our lot. As to the Honan Road, some advantage may accrue to this frontage, but this is far more than set off by the fact that in our claim we have omitted any reference to the value of the reversion to the rack rents, a point which we shall certainly have to raise if this case goes before the Land Commissioners.

We regret on the above grounds that our clients are not prepared to accept the Council's counter-offer and that in the event of the Council's refusal to pay them the sum claimed in our letter of 29th April the matter must be placed for decision before the Land Commissioners.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
SCOTT & CARTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th May, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant on the subject of the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads ex Cadastral Lot 159 and, to inform you that in compliance with the concluding paragraph thereof, the case will be presented to the Land Commissioners at their next sitting, notice of the date of which will be duly sent to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVISON,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

CASE XIX.

Nanking and Honan Road Widening AWARD.

In this case the amount claimed Tls. 7,276 is arrived at by capitalising the sterling rent; the Council do not think this is a proper course to pursue and also ask that the question of betterment may be considered.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the Nanking Road is so wide at this part that betterment does not apply, and while there is some improvement by widening of the Honan Road it is not sufficient to affect the compensation.

With a rent fixed in sterling it appears to the Commissioners quite in order to calculate compensation also in sterling. Deducting a management commission of 2½ per cent from the rent of £700.0.0 and capitalising at 6 per cent a value of £4,550.0.0 per mow is arrived at and on this basis the Commissioners award compensation as follows:—
0m. 1f. 7l. 5h. at £4,550 ... £796 .5.0
Add 10% for compulsory sale 79.12.6

£875.17.6

to be calculated at the rate for demand drafts on the day of payment.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
W. H. POATE,

Land Commissioners for 1904.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1904.

Sedan Chairs.—Noting a second report on this subject by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Council decides to make provision in next year's Budget, for licensing this form of vehicle. Further information as to the probable number of chairs in use and recommendations as to the amount of license fee will be submitted in due course.

Police Recruits.—As a matter of urgency the Council sanctions telegraphing to the London Agents to engage three additional recruits from the Royal Irish Constabulary, making ten in all.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following is forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 1st July, 1904.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions
Assault	4
Breach of Garbage Regulations.....	31
Breach of Municipal Regulations.....	106
Burglary	1
Coining	3
Committing nuisance	149
Extortion	7
Fighting and creating disturbance....	5
Firing crackers and burning joss-paper	5
Furious driving	5
Gambling	1
Kidnapping	1
Larceny	46
Obstruction	50
Soliciting prostitution.....	27
Unlawful possession.....	1
Miscellaneous cases.....	11
Riesha licenses suspended	38
" confiscated.....	362
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	11
Reggars, hawkers and ragpickers.....	655
Chinese dead bodies found in street	4
Unmuzzled dogs captured	17
" " shot	12

Total number of cases coming under the notice of the Police ... 1,546

A. M. BOISRAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Amusements.

A SAILORS' SING-SONG.

The smoking concert given by the crew of H. M. S. Thetis on Tuesday evening last displayed the existence of an extraordinary wealth of vocal and theatrical talent in that vessel's company, and there can never be a dull hour on her lower deck. The small party of shore-loafers who had the good luck to be invited by the Ward-room officers had first to admire the success with which the handy-man had converted the poop of the cruiser into a theatre, with a stage with footlights and all accessories, and an auditorium, the effect of which was most striking when one noticed the rows of delighted bluejackets banked up, tier above tier, to the level of the after bridge. It was delightfully cool, too, and comfortable for the spectators, whose every want was thoughtfully anticipated.

The opening number of a rather long programme, made longer by the imperative encores, was a song by Mr. S. Craske, a very clever low comedian, "It's all right in the summer," the same singer giving another equally amusing ditty in the second part, "Don't stick it out like that." Mr. W. Balkham's very enjoyable selection was called "Wait till you see what I leave;" and he was followed by Messrs. Drummond and Mitchell in a most delightful character duet, "Dudes of the Day," which ended with a dance that ought to be seen on a larger stage. Drummond is the well-known fighting man of the "Thetis," and he is as good with his feet as he is with his hands, as the Cake-walk which he gave in the second part proved. This was a really grand performance. Mr. Mitchell is a born low comedian, and his solos in the second part, "The Moocher," and "Born Unlucky," were gems of humour. A change came over the spirit of the evening when H. Brooks, excellently got up as an Australian bushman, and acting with appropriate emotion, sang the pathetic ballad, "I want to see my dear old home again," a sentiment which evidently went to the hearts of his fellows in the audience. Another change followed when Hallett, as a lady, sang of "Eliza's Face," and brought down the house. Then Mr. Staff, who had accompanied most of the songs on the piano, and who has a voice that would be listened to with delight in any concert-room, sang most effectively "Sons of the Motherland," and again in the second part he was equally successful in his rendering of "Ashore." Two Scottish members of the crew, Hattie and Campbell, then danced a Highland Fling excellently well, the first part winding up with a remarkably amusing duet by Beckett and Barker, "Oh! isn't it singular," in character, describing the experiences of two innocent young curates in London. The same couple appeared again in the second part in an equally amusing duet, also in character, "The Runaway Mounted Foot," Beckett, who is a comedian of prominent ability, closing the second part with an excellent song, "That's mine when you have done with it." A most agreeable surprise, which aroused the audience to an enthusiasm almost unbounded, was Mr. Meyer's singing of Tosti's "Good-bye." He was in excellent voice, and he sang with much spirit and perfect

expression. We must not omit to specially mention the extremely clever Tomahawk Display by H. Brooks.

The performance closed with an original theatrical sketch, with songs, written and composed by H. Brooks, "Sold," in which Messrs. Staff, Balkham, Brooks, Beckett, and Craske appeared. It was full of topical allusions which kept the audience in roars of laughter, and it was fully midnight when this unique entertainment closed with "God save the King!" Dr. Walker was most efficient as manager, announcing each number for the benefit of those unprovided with programmes. Of the hospitality proffered to their guests by the Ward-room officers it is unnecessary to speak. The whole entertainment was a delightful one, and most thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

SPORT.

Cricket.

THE SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Country Club suffered a severe defeat in their match against the Cricket Club on Saturday afternoon. The Cricket Club went in first on a good batting wicket, Walsh and Turner being the first to wield the willow. Turner soon had to leave, being l. b. w. to Potter after scoring three. Parkes and J. B. Walsh made a good stand and the total stood at 39 when Parkes was splendidly caught by Skene off the bowling of Potter. Stanion failed to score, but Sharpin helped Walsh to increase the total to 77, his share of the total being 15. Billings also played good cricket, his 25 being the second highest total of the match. With the total at 91 Walsh stopped a straight one from Mackay with his leg. He had made 46 runs by good, patient cricket, and this following his scores of 42 and 21 last Saturday and Sunday, shows that he can still give points to several of the younger brigade. Cunningham (20, not out) and Dunman (17) also materially increased the total, and the innings realised 150 runs.

Potter secured 3 wickets for 27 runs, Cumming 3 for 38, and Mackay 3 for 52, the remaining wicket falling to Lavers at a cost of 26 runs.

Morriss and Anton opened the Country Club's innings but both were dismissed with the total at 13. Potter and Cumming then made a stand and 36 was totalled before Potter was bowled by Dunman for 15. Cumming shortly afterwards succumbed to the same bowler, having scored 11 runs. These were the only double-figure innings of the side, but with the aid of 14 extras the total reached 69, the Cricket Club winning by 81 runs.

Dunman bowled in splendid form, taking 6 wickets for 16 runs. Billings sent down seven balls and took 2 wickets for 3 runs, and Stanion secured 2 for 35.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

S. C. C.	
J. B. Walsh, l.b.w., b. Mackay	46
A. Turner, l.b.w., b. Potter	3
H. R. Parkes, c. Skene, b. Potter	13
W. K. Stanion, c. Mackay, b. Cumming ..	0
H. D. Sharpin, l.b.w., b. Lavers	15
G. M. Billings, b. Mackay	25
A. J. H. Moule, l.b.w., b. Mackay	3
C. C. F. Cunningham, not out	20
C. J. Dunman, c. Tours, b. Potter	17
C. Beswick, b. Cumming	1
P. Donnelly, l.b.w., b. Cumming	0
Extras	7
	150

COUNTRY CLUB.

E. Morriss, c. Billings, b. Stanion	4
A. S. Anton, b. Dunman	5
F. W. Potter, b. Dunman	15
E. O. Cumming, b. Dunman	11
J. I. M. Drummond, b. Dunman	6
P. Lavers, c. Billings, b. Stanion	2
H. Bell, b. Dunman	1
E. F. Mackay, not out	9
W. Skene, b. Dunman	0
B. F. Tours, b. Billings	2
F. Fearon, c. and b. Billings	0
Extras	14
	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Potter	10	2	27	3
Cumming	13	0	38	3
Mackay	12	1	52	3
Lavers	8	1	26	1

COUNTRY CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stanion	10	2	36	2
Dunman	11	3	16	6
Billings	11	0	3	2

THE SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon the Recreation Club suffered their first defeat of the season, the Golf Club defeating them by the narrow margin of 15 runs. The Golfers batted first on a scoring wicket, V. H. Lanning and Dew going in to oppose the bowling of Wilson and Turnbull. The start was not promising, as with 7 runs on the board, of which Dew had made 6, the latter got his leg in front of a straight one from Turnbull and was out l.b.w. Lemarchand failed to score, but W. J. Tyack was in great form, and after V. H. Lanning had been bowled by Turnbull for 17, Tyack and Symonds made the stand of the innings. During their partnership the century was hoisted. Both batsmen treated the bowling with both courtesy, and Tyack's freely hit 47 included a drive out of the ground for 6 off Wilson. Symonds also played excellent cricket for his 51. O. V. Lanning and McClure did little to increase the total, but MacMurtrie contributed a useful 18 and Lachlan carried out his bat for a well-played 34. The innings realised the excellent total of 199 runs. S. M. Wallace met with most success in the trundling department, taking 4 wickets for 49 runs. Turnbull took 4 wickets for 63 and F. Milner and Wilson one each for 37 and 40 respectively. The fielding was far from perfect.

Turnbull and T. Wallace opened the Recreation Club's innings, the bowling being entrusted to Dew and V. H. Lanning. A splendid stand was made for the first wicket and it looked for some time as though the Recreation Club might win the match without the loss of a wicket. Both batsmen were in splendid form and made the bowling look very simple, six changes being made in the attack. The century was hoisted and still the partnership continued. It was not until 130 appeared on the board that a separation was effected. Then Turnbull played a ball from Dew into the hands of Walkinshaw and retired with 79 to his credit, compiled by good, free cricket. After Turnbull's departure a great change came over the game. H. Veitch, the next man, only contributed 5, and Ollerdesen, who succeeded him, was clean bowled by O. V. Lanning after scoring a single. S. M. Wallace added 15 to the total and then was bowled by O. V. Lanning, T. Veitch in the meantime having been dismissed for a single. T. Wallace, who had

continued to play in great form, was run out after contributing a well-played 44. Of the remainder, Wilson (13) was the only one to make any stand, and the last wicket fell at 184, leaving the Golf Club victors by 15 runs. It must be mentioned that during the latter part of the Recreation Club's innings the light was very bad—almost too bad for play—but this did not altogether account for the rot which set in after the fall of the first wickets. One wicket for 130 and ten for 184 is too extraordinary to be the correct form of what is considered a fairly level batting team.

Of the six bowlers, O. V. Lanning met with most success, his four wickets costing only six runs a piece. V. H. Lanning obtained 3 wickets for 35, and Dew 2 for 61.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

GOLF CLUB.

V. H. Lanning, b. Turnbull	17
G. C. Dew, l.b.w., b. Turnbull	6
W. R. Lemarchand, b. Turnbull	0
W. J. Tyack, c. Ollerdesen, b. S. Wallace	47
W. N. Symonds, c. Ollerdesen, b. Turnbull	51
O. V. Lanning, l.b.w., b. S. Wallace ..	4
A. J. McClure, c. W. Milner, b. Wallace	6
J. MacMurtrie, b. S. Wallace	18
F. P. Lachlan, not out	34
S. Leslie, c. T. Veitch, b. Wilson	6
A. W. Walkinshaw, c. Wilson, b. F. Milner	0
Extras	10
	199

S. R. C.

W. J. Turnbull, c. Walkinshaw, b. Dew	79
T. Wallace, run out	44
H. Veitch, b. Dew	5
H. B. Ollerdesen, b. O. V. Lanning ..	1
S. M. Wallace, b. O. V. Lanning	15
T. Veitch, c. McClure, b. O. V. Lanning	1
W. E. Wilson c. McClure, b. O. V. Lanning	13
W. Milner, b. Dew	0
F. Milner, b. V. H. Lanning	2
G. Kingsmill, not out	4
A. J. Waller, c. and b. V. H. Lanning ..	5
Extras	15
	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GOLF CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. E. Wilson	11	2	40	1
W. J. Turnbull	14	2	63	4
F. Milner	8.2	1	37	1
S. M. Wallace	10	1	49	4

S. R. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. H. Lanning	12.3	2	35	3
G. C. Dew	15	2	61	2
A. J. McClure	4	0	22	0
W. N. Symonds	3	0	10	0
W. J. Tyack	3	0	17	0
O. V. Lanning	11	2	24	4

THE SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB, 2ND XI, v. P. AND O. S. BALLAARAT.

On Saturday afternoon a team from the P. and O. S. Ballaarat met the second contingent of the S. R. C. Batting first, the mariners knocked up a total of 89, Bruce (24) and Hyde (28) being the principal contributors. The bowling honours were fairly evenly shared by Bowerman, 5 for 44; Ayres, 2 for 14; and Bell, 3 for 24. In reply, the Recreation Club totalled 115 for nine wickets, Parkin scoring 36 and Watson 29. The home team thus won by 26

runs. For the visitors Woods took 3 wickets for 20 runs. Martell 2 for 15. Bruce 2 for 26, and Longden 1 for 2 runs.

The following were the scores and analysis:—

P. & O. S. BALLAARAT.

R. J. Hamlin, b. Bell	4
Dr. Butcher, b. Bowerman	5
A. Martell, c. Ellis, b. Bell	0
J. Bruce, b. Bowerman	24
Capt. Longden, c. Moores, b. Bell	7
H. F. Unwin, b. Bowerman	1
Bowley, b. Bowerman	0
Dr. Hyde, b. Ayres	28
Woods, b. Bowerman	0
Eason, c. Parkin, b. Ayres	9
Long, not out	4
Extras	7
	89

S. R. C.

J. Buckley, c. Martell, b. Woods	1
R. H. Bowerman, b. Bruce	13
W. R. Parkin, l.b.w., b. Martell	36
J. Bell, l.b.w., b. Woods	2
J. Watson, c. and b. Unwin	29
H. M. Ayres, c. Longden, b. Martell	4
H. Wolfenden, b. Woods	9
J. J. Ellis, c. Unwin, b. Bruce	12
A. Hammond, b. Longden	0
A. R. Moores, not out	0
F. Rudd, did not bat	9
Extras	9
	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

P. & O. S. BALLAARAT.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowerman	11	0	44	5
Bell	7	0	24	3
Ayres	5.2	0	14	2

S. R. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Longden	2	0	2	1
Bruce	11	2	26	2
Woods	7	0	20	3
Unwin	4.4	1	26	1
Butcher	2	0	17	0
Martell	5	0	15	2

S. M. POLICE v. H. M. S. THETIS.

The Police played a return match against the Thetis, and without calling upon their regular bowlers scored an easy victory by 68 runs. The Police took first knock and scored 169, Spottiswoode making 34, not out, Kingston 37, and Dewing 32. The Thetis just managed to top the century, Stokes playing well for 47, not out. In the trundling department, Birgin, for the Thetis, with 6 wickets for 47, and Dewing, for the Police, with 4 wickets for 39, met with most success.

The scores and analysis were as follow:—

S. M. POLICE.

C. Champ'on, b. Brunham	16
M. Kingston, c. Stokes, b. Smith	37
C. Dewing, b. Birgin	32
S. Robinson, c. Wright, b. Birgin	4
E. H. Lynch, b. Birgin	8
S. Chilver, c. Wright, b. Lawrence	7
A. G. Lawrence, b. Birgin	3
T. W. Spottiswoode, not out	34
A. Eek, c. Dodd, b. Birgin	8
J. Stewart, b. Birgin	10
J. Powles, b. Cross	5
Extras	5
	169

H. M. S. THETIS.

Brunham, c. and b. Dewing	10
Cross, c. Chilver, b. Dewing	1
Dodd, b. Eek	0
Birgin, run out	3
Bishop, c. Powles, b. Eek	0
Hill, b. Eek	3
Smith, c. Lawrence, b. Dewing	2
Stokes, not out	47
Wright, b. Dewing	15
Chapman, run out	4
Lawrence, c. Spottiswoode, b. Chilver	12
Extras	4
	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. M. POLICE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	4	0	27	1
Lawrence	5	0	20	1
Brunham	4	0	20	1
Cross	9	0	50	1
Birgin	10	1	47	6

H. M. S. THETIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dewing	13	2	39	4
Eek	12	1	57	3
Chilver	1	0	1	1

Polo.

On Saturday afternoon a game was played between A. and C. teams. It was a one-sided game throughout, "C" team being far stronger than their opponents. After a few minutes' play Dallas scored a subsidiary from a magnificent long shot. It hit one of the posts but failed to go between them. In less than a minute he scored another subsidiary and a few seconds later a third. Major Watson's team then collared the ball and made a desperate rush for their opponents' goal but they failed to score and Mr. Dallas again getting hold of the ball, this time sent it between the posts. When the teams had changed over he got the fourth subsidiary of the chukka. In the second chukka "C" team again had it all their own way though Mr. Dallas only scored one goal and a subsidiary while Mr. Byrne Hackett obtained two goals. "C" team therefore won easily by four goals and five subsidiaries to nil.

The match between "B" and "D" teams did not take place owing to the indisposition of Mr. A. W. Burkill. Mr. Landale's team at present leads in the tournament with three wins out of three matches.

Baseball.

On Saturday afternoon teams from the U. S. SS. Monadnock and Elcano met in a baseball match on the Public Recreation ground. The Monadnocks scored an easy victory by 27 runs to 5. On Wednesday the Monadnocks will try conclusions with the crack team from the Oregon, the winners of last year's Station championship.

Saturday's Yacht Race.

The start for Saturday's race was at 3.30 p.m. from opposite Pagoda creek, the course being up river, round the mark-boat, and return, finishing across the usual line. Distance for Class "A", 12 miles; and for Class B, 8 miles.

Starters in Class "A" were Violet, Spoon-drift, Winsome, Ethel, Najade, and Mr. Seitz's new boat, the "Kid"; and in Class "B" Leven, Madcap, Red Tape, Merlin, and Sibyl. A fresh N.E. breeze was blowing and considerable difference of opinion existed as to the question of reefs; several of the yachts started with too much sail. Some of our younger skippers might bear

in mind with advantage that during a race it is much easier to shake out a reef than to take one in, and it can be done with little loss of time; whereas if a yacht starts with too much sail she has to stagger on under it all through the race, and the loss of time taken by reefing is, as a rule, fatal to any chance of winning.

Both Classes started together, it being a run to the mark-boat. Soon after the start Red Tape capsized and the other flappers went to her assistance. This mishap makes it no race for Class "B." As the capsizing of a boat in a race spoils the race for all the others, it might be worth consideration by the Committee whether it might not be well to adopt some such rule as the following—"That any yacht capsizing during a race shall forfeit one first-prize win, or if she has no win then her next best prize of the season."

In this instance no great harm resulted. The steam launch, with Mr. A. L. Anderson, the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Club, on board, was quickly at hand to render assistance to the wet but undaunted crew, and by dint of some hard work Red Tape was eventually put right side up. The yachts in class "A" being beyond the range to render assistance, speeded away up river, the order at the top of Pagoda Reach being Winsome, Violet, Kid, Ethel, Najade, Spoon-drift. Najade shortly after this gave up. With the exception that Spoon-drift passed Ethel this order was maintained round the mark-boat.

It was now practically a beat all the way home on the ebb, and the yachts which had too much sail began to feel it, the wind being very fresh and coming every now and then in sharp gusts. Kid, with her large sail-spread, was almost helpless and before long had to stop and take in reefs, and even then the conditions did not seem to suit her. It looks somewhat as if fine whole-sail summer breezes would bring out her qualities. The best racing was between Violet and Winsome. Both carried full sail. Violet, being a fine hard-weather boat, could carry her sail with a fair amount of comfort, but the skipper of Winsome had his hands very full at times and the plucky and skilful way in which he handled her and fought every inch of the way against the powerful Violet calls for much admiration. Violet had a mishap with her jib outhaul in the Arsenal Reach on the home journey, or she would have finished further ahead than she did.

Finishing elapsed times were:

Violet	1	59	10
Winsome	1	59	30
Spoon-drift	2	04	00
Ethel	2	15	30
Kid	2	22	55

Violet wins the first handicap prize.

Winsome deservedly wins the rating prize, and second handicap prize.

The thanks of the members of the Shanghai Yacht Club are due to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., for their kindness in placing a steam launch at the disposal of the Hon. Secretary, for the conveyance of members to the starting-point.

Shooting.—"B" Company, S.V.C.

The Monthly Cups in "B" Company were competed for on Saturday last, the 9th instant. Ranges—500 and 700 yards. Position—prone. Bisley targets and scoring.

Lieut. Thomas wins the "A" class cup for the second time with the creditable total of 64, whilst Private Adams obtained his first win in "B" class.

The highest net scores were:—
"A" Class.

	500 yards.	700 yards.	Total.	Handicap.	Net score.
Lieut. Thomas	30	34	64	2	62
Priv. Sandys	27	30	57	2	55
Sergt. Hulbert	24	32	56	2	54
Priv. C. Hill	28	28	56	6	50

"B" Class.

Priv. Adams	23	31	54	0	54
Col.-Sergt. Pearson	22	33	55	2	53
Priv. McKelvie	19	34	53	0	53
Corp. Chandler	23	26	49	2	47

Shanghai Gun Club.

There was a good turn out of members of the Gun Club on Sunday and several ladies were also present. Mrs. O. Cumming presented the prize, given by Mr. G. D. Coutts, to Mr. L. Plummer, accompanying it with an appropriate little speech.

The conditions were: ten birds from unknown traps, cross-setting; and three rounds walk cross-setting.

	10	3	unknown.	walk cross.	TL
L. Plummer	7	6			13
F. Fearon	7	4			11
D. McNeill	7	3			10
H. J. Craig	4	6			10
H. G. Gardner	5	5			10
W. N. Symonds	4	6			10
T. Morgan Phillips	5	5			10
W. N. Fleming	5	4			9
H. Keswick	4	4			8
Major Watson	3	5			8
H. P. Wadman	4	4			8
E. O. Cumming	4	4			8
W. D. Little	4	3			7
F. Kronenberg	4	3			7
J. O. P. Bland	4	2			6
F. P. Luchlan	4	2			6
G. E. Tucker retired.					

Shooting.

At the Sportman's Gun Club, on Sunday, the Committee's Prize was competed for. Sixteen members entered, and the result was as follows:—

Derby	
singles.....111111011111111112—19	
doubles.....1111011011111101110—16—35	
Bell 11220211011121210110—17	
10111111101000111100—11—28	
Evans ...1111111111102001111—16	
01001011111011101199—14—30	
Machado.....111111121011101011—17	
01100011111010101001—11—28	
Quelch ...111111210100112211—17	
11000111001101110100—11—28	
Dahl.....21011111021111000121—15	
10100001001110110110—10—25	
Nazer ...10111211002000100110—11	
00111111110111011000—13—24	
Colling-wood.....11112210000010000011—10	
1011110101111100111—13—23	
Kent ...00111202121200200002—11	
01110001110111011010—12—23	
Moller ...1012011022122101001—14	
10010000100011110110—9—23	
Boyd ...0001100112120010111—12	
10110001010100001000—7—19	
Oliveira ...01020221202010002200—10	
00111000010010010011—8—18	
Ransom ..22001010010000201122—10	
10001010011000001001—7—17	
White ...110110100001011212—13	
00100000110000100000—4—17	

Two others competed and Mr. Derby won the prize for the first time. This was followed by a miss and out competition for a cup presented by Mr. C. W. Quelch. The handicap in this

event was a distance handicap. The result was a win for Mr. E. L. Collingwood who broke, sixteen targets in succession as appears by the following score:—

	yards.
Collingwood ...15.....2111111111111211	
White 15.....1111111111111110	
Ransom 13.....111122111210	
Boyd 14.....111111111110	
Machado 16.....1111121110	
Quelch 18.....21111110	
Evans 15.....211110	
Bell 17.....11110	
Dahl 13.....10	
Kent 16.....20	
Derby 18.....0	
Moller 15.....0	
Nazer 13.....0	
Van Corbach ..13.....0	

Correspondence.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that the evening Band-concerts have again commenced, I hope it will not be considered out of place if I suggest that the Electrical Department of the Municipal Council should instal a few posts and are lamps in this popular resort for the summer evenings and dispense with the antiquated gas lights. The cost would be trifling compared with the benefit conferred, and I am quite sure would not be grudged by any ratepayer in the Settlement which is considered a model one, but is sadly behind the times. I trust some of your readers will support my proposition.

I am, etc.,

"MORE LIGHT."

8th July.

*. The Public Garden was lighted by are lights twenty years ago, but they were taken away because people complained that they gave too much light.—E.D.

CHINESE LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

I.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I know nothing of Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke's pamphlet on the above subject beyond what I have read in your leading article of the 3rd June, but I have devoted some time to the subject itself, and to Blue Books and official documents bearing on it, and I know quite enough about it to know that the "facts" on which Mr. Cooke builds up his argument for imported Chinese labour are regarded by many people, having full and accurate cognisance of all the circumstances, as being largely fictitious. Considerations of space compel me only to allude to two or three of these as I desire to dwell at greater length on another aspect of the question that it requires no local or technical knowledge to enable any reader to reason about and to form his own conclusions upon.

1.—Your article states, I presume on Mr. Cooke's authority, that "to get unskilled labour done by white men is impossible." Mr. Creswell who has had large experience in South Africa mining and who is no mean authority, contends that white men had no objection to doing work in the mines previously done by Kaffirs, provided they had not to work in mixed gangs with Kaffirs; also, that white men were as capable of doing this particular kind of work in the

Transvaal as they are in Queensland or California; and further that it was practically certain that here as elsewhere well-paid, efficient white labour would not turn out to be dearer than, if indeed so dear as, cheap and inefficient black labour. Any amount of evidence can be adduced to the same effect, and also to another point, viz., that the authorities of the mines are supremely anxious to keep out white men who will naturally have votes, as "natives" would not, and are always men of independent spirit and cannot be hustled about like "natives" whether black or yellow. It is here that the crux of the whole position lies. Serfs not free-men are the great desideratum for developing the wealth of the Rand.

2.—"It is absolutely untrue to say that the natives are badly treated and badly paid." Mr. Grant, Native Labour Commissioner to the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, gave the following evidence before the Labour Commission which was quoted by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on the 21st March: "The action and blunders of the past year" i.e. the year after the close of the war, "distinctly alienated the natives and no proof whatever has been afforded that the number of men required cannot be made available providing that the conditions of service are satisfactory not only to the employers, but to the employed." On this point also I affirm that any amount of evidence can be adduced to show that the treatment the Kaffirs have received in the mines has been simply diabolical in cruelty, and as for the death-rate it has been appalling; in July 1903 it reached the number of 112 in a thousand! In the House of Commons on the 28th March, the attention of the Colonial Minister was called to the fact "that the burden cast upon the importers, of returning the Chinese immigrants to their country at the termination of their contracts, will diminish as the rate of mortality increases among the Chinese!" What a ghastly suggestion! Yet the Colonial Minister was bound to admit that something might have to be done to protect the Chinese against the wrong here suggested as a possibility.

3.—"The men who made great financial sacrifices to pay for the war, and are still suffering from that sacrifice have a right to demand a hearing [in favour of] the only policy that can avoid ruin to the Transvaal and the absolute waste of all the blood and treasure expended to obtain the supremacy of the British flag south of the Zambesi." Whose, we may ask, not without indignation, whose was the sacrifice? Whose was the blood? Whose was the treasure? Only in very small measure, I trow, that of the mine owners for the defence of whose property our enemies say—though quite untrue, that the Boer war was undertaken. The sacrifice, the blood, the treasure came from British homes and from homes throughout the British colonies, where men volunteered for a war in which they had no personal concern, believing that they were fighting not a war of aggression, or a war for gold and diamonds, but a war for the rights of men—coloured men as well as white—to enjoy liberty and justice under the British flag. What say our brethren in other British colonies now about the Transvaal proposals? Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia and the Cape Colony are all dead against them. In England they have evoked an amount of feeling that has stirred the whole country. As samples of the view held in the colonies take these two, which I select at random: "Hon. Richard M. B. B. premier of British Columbia, said (23rd March) he regarded the British Government's determination to allow Chinese immigration to the Transvaal to provide wholesale cheap labour a most serious mistake, which would inevitably work terrible con-

sequences not only in the Transvaal, but in South Africa generally."

A mining expert and mine manager in Australia after paying a visit of some five months to the Transvaal, where he made a full inspection both of the mines and of the system of mining, writes (as quoted in the "Spectator" of 16th April): "We are working many of our mines cheaper than they (the Transvaal miners) are, in spite of their cheap labour, cheap water, and easy ground, etc. We pay our white labour £4 per week, they pay their niggers £3 a month. Their outcry against white labour is all 'rot,' their mines could be worked just as cheaply or cheaper with white labour, but they are afraid of the white vote." Here you have expert opinion that is diametrically opposed to the statement as to facts made by Mr. Cooke in regard to the comparative results of mining in South Africa and in Australia respectively. I reserve for another letter a discussion of the question whether it is 'absurd,' as Mr. Cooke says it is, to designate the Transvaal Importation Ordinance as producing a form of "slavery," or as the Chinese say of reducing men to the condition of 'sucking-pigs.'

I am, etc.,

ARNOLD FOSTER.

Wuchang, 6th July.

II.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR;—The question whether the "indentured labour" of the Chinese in the Transvaal mines is, or is not, a species of slavery is one of immense importance, not only to the unfortunate coolies who are entering upon it, but to ourselves and to the future of our country's relations with China and Japan, and hence I ask to be allowed to make a statement of the case in your columns as it is viewed by those who are resisting, and intend to resist with all their power, the Importation Ordinance. It is not want of patriotism, but it is patriotism of the truest kind, that leads us to offer all the passive resistance we can to the action of H. B. M.'s present advisers, who have taken advantage of a temporary majority in the House of Commons to push through a measure to which our countrymen as a whole, including the vast majority of our Colonial fellow-subjects, are deeply opposed. Some two months ago one of Reuter's telegrams published in your columns stated that Mr. Chamberlain feared the Transvaal Ordinance would in the next general election divert attention from his fiscal proposals. Such a fact as that affords some indication of the measure of interest that is felt in the question in Great Britain. Mr. Cooke, as I understand by your leading article of the 30th June, dismisses the assertion that the condition of the Chinese in the Transvaal mines will be a condition of slavery, with his *ipse dixit* that that is "absurd." To say, as he says, that there is not the slightest comparison between these Chinese labourers and slaves carried off against their will to work in the plantations, and that therefore they are not slaves, is to assume that slavery must all be of one type, and then selecting one specially harsh type, to deny that anything which is not so harsh as that is slavery at all. But slavery is not all of one type, as the definitions of the word in any good English dictionary will show. There is a slavery where men are carried off by force, another where people are deceived by misrepresentations, a third into which

the unhappy victims sell themselves either to satisfy the cravings of hunger, or accounting dollars of more value than self-respect and the rights of citizenship, a fourth in which men in a particular country are deprived of all political rights and constitute a down-trodden class in the midst of a people boasting of its free institutions and of the civil rights of its citizens. To every one of these forms of slavery, all our noblest British instincts and traditions are opposed. The Englishman who has any self-respect holds himself insulted if he is asked to sell his political liberty, or his rights as a man, for money. He is restless in any country where, as in the Transvaal before the Boer war, he is denied the rights and privileges that are accorded to the dominant race. He is not even content to be treated in the same way as the people of the country he lives in are treated, if the laws do not approximately come up to his ideas of liberty. Hence the treaty of extraterritoriality in China, under which we all are living to-day. Before the Boer war, we were continually being told that the condition of Englishmen and other Uitlanders under Mr. Krüger's government was that of mere "helots." So intolerable was the state of things, that we were told it was unendurable. Britons never would be slaves. Mr. Krüger's answer was: "If you don't like it, leave it. If you don't choose to submit to the laws of the Transvaal, you are free to return to England." But even these terms were held to be tyrannical and unjust, and, for myself, I believe they were so. Then came the war, and the British "helot" was freed. Who would have believed it possible that within four years this same person could be proposing actually to import, from another Empire, and another continent, crowds of people to occupy a position—I am not speaking in regard to manual labour, but in regard to civil rights, which is incomparably more degrading than anything ever asked of him by Mr. Krüger? "But the Chinaman need not come to the Transvaal unless he likes!" No; and the Englishman need not have stayed in the Transvaal unless he had liked in 1890 to 1900. Both, in that sense, were "free," but the freedom in the latter case was one that the Englishman resented as not worth having and the outcome was a great war. In the former case the Chinaman has got to find out the worth of his privileges in the Transvaal, and those who know anything of Chinese feelings and habits of thinking can have very little doubt that in the end, there will be trouble such as our shortsighted politicians who have made themselves responsible for this business have never dreamt of. Every Chinaman who comes back to China from the Straits Settlements, where British rule is seen acting with one regard to the rights and liberties of everybody, comes back a warm friend to Great Britain. Every Chinaman who comes back from the Transvaal captivity will come back with a very different tale to tell. The Chinaman in the mines of the Transvaal under the terms of this indenture, not a slave! Let any British subject of any intelligence carefully read the conditions and ask whether he would submit to them himself if he were offered a sovereign for every sixpence offered to the Chinaman. Fancy being shut up for three years in a mine compound with no right to leave it for even five minutes. A benevolent master may, it is true, if he likes, let you out for two days at a time, but not for more. Any slave anywhere can get as much as that,

and most slaves a good deal more. Nothing in the way of holiday unless his importer chooses, and under no circumstances more than two days. I never heard of slaves in plantations being forbidden by the law to take a week's holiday if their master was willing they should do so. The Chinaman has absolutely no rights whatever in regard to holidays, more than any other slave; but on the other hand, he has a wrong quite unusual amongst the wrongs of slaves. Again, who ever heard of slaves in America whose masters could only liberate them if they were prepared to pay their passage back to Africa? It is said that the Kaffirs have not the same privileges as white men in the Transvaal. No, and the Chinaman is not even to have the rights of the Kaffir, for the latter can move about at will, and occupy his leisure hours where he pleases, but the Chinaman can do nothing of the sort. Much more might be said on the subject, but I turn to one other aspect of it. It is said that the Chinaman goes to the Transvaal with his eyes open. That I utterly deny. Every one who has had much to do with the Chinese peasantry knows that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them are, through their ignorance, absolutely unable to examine for themselves a long and complicated agreement such as they have all to sign, neither could they take it all in and see all its bearings even if it were verbally explained to them. In that respect they are like children. The whole business is a trafficking on the weakness and callousness of the Chinese Government which is to get a minimum of \$2.00 a head out of every emigrant that leaves its shores, nominally "for expenses of inspection." The Government is to receive \$3.00 per head for the first ten thousand shipped from each port. A strong Government like that of India or of Japan would not even allow the proposals of the Transvaal to be submitted to its subjects. The Indian Government can judge of the terms offered and can accurately measure the whole circumstances. It knows quite well that no Indian coolies can make in India much more than a fraction of the sum that is offered in the mines, but it knows also that money may be bought at too high a price, by the surrender of privileges of health and freedom and home that no money would buy. All that, coolies whether in India, China, or Japan cannot understand for themselves till they learn by bitter experience what it means. But, and with this important fact I will close my letter, there is a class of people in China now who know all about those things. Let anyone who can read Chinese, read some of the more thoughtful magazines that are being issued now in quantities from the Chinese Press to find out what they are saying of the present state of the national humiliation in China. The days of coarse abuse of all things foreign, such as Chou Han and his friends indulged in twelve years and more ago, the days of books such as the "Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrine," are largely over, but instead there are being published calm statements of wrongs from which the Chinese are suffering, first at the hands of foreign nations who load them with indignities and trade on their weakness, and secondly from the incompetence and corruption of a Government lacking alike in self-respect and in firmness. Already we have one Asiatic power beginning to check the aggressions of Western powers in the Far East. If the West can learn its lesson, and be warned in time we may be saved from a vaster war than that now waging, but otherwise

there is a pent-up force in China, yearly gathering strength, of which the ordinary European and American resident in China knows nothing, that will exact sooner or later a terrible penalty for the various injurious Western influences and action that have tended to lay China in the dust.

I am, etc.,

ARNOLD FOSTER.

Wuchang, 8th July.

CHEFOOLERIES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have telegraphed to the special Chefoo correspondent of the "Asahi," who is always well-informed, regarding the Chefoo telegrams published in this evening's issue of one of your contemporaries.

Our correspondent answers that so far as he has made inquiry of his own reporters who were on board of a special Press-boat and have just arrived at Chefoo, and other Chinese who have arrived there from the vicinity of Port Arthur since yesterday, none of them saw nor heard of such events as reported by your contemporary, but on the contrary they have been greatly surprised at my question. He adds that no Japanese at Chefoo, as far as he has ascertained, originated such false news, but he thinks that it may be due to a misapprehension of the real report made by the Press-boat of the "Chicago Daily News," which states that on Sunday a heavy explosion occurred inside Port Arthur when the boat was at a distance of about 15 miles from that place.

I, as a Japanese, may not be in a proper position to judge such a case, but judging by commonsense, would it not yet be absurd to suppose that General Nogri has sent more than 28,000 men to the front for the preparatory operation of the general attack on Port Arthur which, as your Tokio telegram hinted, and I myself also have been informed from a reliable source, will not be commenced until after about ten days?

I am, etc.,

F. HORI.

12th July.

Poetry.

TO THE JAPANESE ARMY.

(WITH BEST RESPECTS FROM THOMAS ATKINS.)

'Ere's to ye, Jappylander, wot's a-takin' on the Bear.

It ain't a little 'oliday, but that's yer own affair

Yer goin' at it plucky, an', wotever way it ends,

'Ere's to ye, my Chrysanthemum, for you an' me is friends!

I see'd ye out in Chinylund with all the other lot,

Wotever was a doin' you was always on the spot;

An' I couldn't 'elp remarkin' that ye never got a whack

Without a deal o' promptitood in giving of it back.

Yer called a yaller danger 'cos yer nation's gettin' cute,
A-buillin' of torpedo boats an' learnin' 'ow to shoot.

Yer p'raps a trifle yaller, but, as far as I can see,
not a bit o' dangerous to them as Yer lets ye be.

Yer langwidge is a terror—please to pardon this remark—

It might 'a bin invented by a luny for a lark;

Yer writin's kind o' wriggly, an' yer speakin's very queer,

An' they're both o' them defisient in the Japanese for "fear."

Yer foes 'as called ye "Pigmies," an' ye wouldn't care a fig

If they'd made it summat saucier an' stopped it at the "pig";

For names is not considered w'en there's bullets in the air.

* * * *

'Ere's to ye, Jappylander, wot's a-taki on the Bear!

—Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

6th July.

Decree commending some and cashiering others among a large number of department and district magistrates and directors of studies in the province of Chihli in response to a memorial by Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of said province.

7th July.

(1) P'u Shan, Imperial clansman, is appointed Senior Vice-Commissioner of the Ootroi Bureau at the Chungwen gate of Peking, and P'u Hsiu (Imperial clansman) Junior Vice-Commissioner of the same.

(2) We hereby select Liu Chun-lin, a native of Ninghsien, Chihli, to be Optimus (Chuangyuan) of this year's class of newly passed Hanlin graduates; Chu Ju-chien, of Tsingyuanhsien, Kuangtung province, to be Secundus (Pangyen); Shang Yen-liu, Chinese Bannerman of the Tartar garrison of Canton city, Kuangtung province, to be Tertius (Tanhua), and Chang Ch'i-tah, of Szechou, Anhui province, to be Quartus (Chuanlu) of said graduates.

Note:—A curious coincidence in names may be here observed; the name of the Optimus (the highest possible literary degree obtainable in China), Liu Ch'un-lin, being exactly similar not only in sound but also in characters to that of the Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan, Liu Ch'un-lin, who, as may be remembered by our readers, was transferred by Imperial decree yesterday to the Provincial Treasurership of Kuangsi.—Translator.

8th July.

(1) With reference to the memorial of the Board of Rites asking for instructions relative to the celebration of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday anniversary next November, We hereby command that the congratulatory obeisances shall be performed in the Jénshou Throne-hall, but that the banquets and feasting usual on such occasions be stopped in the present instance.

(2) The adopted grandson of Prince Yi Mu, 4th Order, P'u Chun, is hereby commanded to change his name to that of P'u Chieh.

10th July.

(1) Decree of the Empress Dowager stating that owing to the exigencies of the times all must practice economy and avoid extravagance in expenditure. A decree on this subject has already been issued on a previous occasion, but no one seems to have paid much attention to it. Her Imperial Majesty, however, is determined that decided steps should be taken in this direction and therefore commands the abolition of the posts of the "Hoppo" or Customs Superintendent of Canton, and that of Superintendent of Customs of Huaian in Kiangsu province, the duties of "Hoppo" in Canton to be undertaken by the Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces. Also, as the Commissionerships of the Imperial Silklooms of Kiangning and of Sochow are both in the one province of Kiangsu, the firstnamed Commissionership is hereby abolished. Finally, all high Ministers of the Crown in Peking and the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of provinces are exhorted to take pains in investigating their several jurisdictions so that wherever they may find an opportunity of abolishing useless posts or amalgamating those carrying similar duties they are hereby empowered to do so without delay, laying aside likes and dislikes for the sake of the welfare of the State at large.

(2) For similar reasons of economy the prayer of the Emperor, that the Empress Dowager consent to the carrying out in full of the birthday celebrations in November of her Majesty, is hereby vetoed by the Empress Dowager and at the same time the high officials of the Empire are hereby excused from sending the tribute usual on such auspicious occasions. When her Majesty was at Hsian in 1900 and 1901 she accepted all tribute and gifts sent by her high officials, owing to the fact that they had incurred much trouble and expense in transporting them so far; but things are now changed, and in view of the present war between Japan and Russia on account of Manchuria, which has not yet been decided, her Majesty cannot find it in her heart to encourage extravagance and celebrations whilst her poor unfortunate subjects in Manchuria are suffering the pangs and horrors of war. So also in the case of Kuangsi, which unfortunate province is also undergoing trouble and famine on account of the insurrection there.

11th July.

Speciaily Promoted.

We have received a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli province, wherein he eulogises a certain expectant Taotai, of the name of Lu Chia-ku, as a master in financial questions, and accordingly asks for a special reward to be granted to the said official. In proof of Lu Chia-ku's ability, when the said official was in Shantung Province he was given the task of reorganising the salt and grain tribute transportation departments of that province, the revenues of which had been suffering considerably through the dishonesty of those connected therewith. Before long there was a regular addition of over a million taels' revenue to the Provincial Government of Shantung, obtained through the efforts and foresight of the said Taotai. The memorialist accordingly had the said Lu Chia-ku transferred to Chihli to give the government of that province the benefit of his knowledge and experience in such questions and to try to reorganise the tobacco and spirit tax collecting departments. Through his efforts Lu Chia-ku was able to increase the revenues derivable from the above commodities to the sum of above Tls. 800,000. In view of the said Viceroy's recommendation we hereby command Yuan Shih-k'ai to give some other employment to Wang Jui-kao,

at present Salt Commissioner of Ch'ang-Lu Circuit of Chihli and Honan provinces, and we now appoint the said Lu Chia-ku to take the said Wang Jui-kao's place as Salt Commissioner of the Circuit above named, with the hope that he will continue to exercise preëminent qualities in finance in the direction of the Salt revenues and cause extra revenues to flow into the Government coffers now being diverted to other purposes.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

9th July.

H.E. Tuan Fang,

Governor-designate of this province of Kiangsu, will call upon the members of the Consular Body, during his stay in Shanghai, and it has been officially announced that his Excellency will take over the seals of his Governorship on or about the 16th instant.

Biscuit Making for the Russians.

A dispatch from the North states that during the past five weeks the Russian military authorities have commandeered the services of all the native bakers of Mukden to make biscuits for the Russian forces at Liaoyang and vicinity. The flour used is mostly of American wheat with a moiety of the native mills. The output of these biscuits, or as the Chinese call them "Popo," are said to be at the rate of over 4,000 a day, each biscuit weighing about six Chinese ounces.

Road Construction Near Mukden.

It is stated that the Russians have very nearly completed a fine military road running northwards parallel to the railway and commencing from the North gate of the city of Mukden. This road is to "provide for contingencies" where the trains on hand may not be found adequate to transport all the Russian troops who may, by and by, desire to get to Harbin "in accordance with General Kuropatkin's prearranged plan of a strategic movement to the rear." A large number of natives of Mukden and vicinity, that is to say, some 3,000 of them, have been engaged in this compulsory road-making for the past five weeks, working, it is reported, day and night in constant terror of the leather-thonged horsewhips of the Cossacks who superintend the task. Is it then surprising to bystanders that the natives of Manchuria pray day and night, with lighted joss sticks in their hands, for the speedy appearance of the Japanese army?

Opening the Port of Ch'angsha, Hunan.

A Ch'angsha, capital of Hunan province, dispatch states that a large plot of ground outside the Siangch'un gate of that city has been selected for the treaty settlement for foreign trade and that it is decided to establish a Municipal government similar in all respects to the Shanghai Municipality, with a police force and a public works department to superintend road making, drainage, etc. The Customs Taotaihip of the port of Ch'angsha is to be vested in the Salt Taotai, who is also Military Intendant of Circuit of the prefectures of Ch'angsha and Paoching. The new Custom-house, which is situated outside the West gate of Ch'angsha city, not far from the steamer wharves, was opened on the 1st instant.

11th June.

H.E. Tuan Fang,

the new Governor of this province, arrived here from Kiangyin in the cruiser Ts'uts'ai on Saturday morning at six o'clock, landing

at the Kinleeyuen Wharf. The local Chinese authorities headed by the Taotai, Mr. Yuan, who had been awaiting his Excellency's arrival at Woosung, followed in the wake of the Ts'uts'ai in the gunboat Chunho, and hastened to receive their new superior officer as soon as the Ts'uts'ai had got comfortably moored alongside the wharf and was ready to receive visitors. The French Vice-Consul also went on board to welcome Governor Tuan Fang, following which his Excellency landed, and getting into a brougham and pair was driven rapidly to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, on the Bubbling Well Road, where apartments had been prepared for him and his staff. These consist of three officials of Taotai rank and a couple of secretaries, not counting some thirty odd "Ko Shih-ha," the Manchu name for mounted bodyguard and orderlies. Arrived at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, his Excellency was met by a detachment of the gubernatorial guards specially sent down from Soochow to escort him to that city. Governor Tuan Fang then held a reception for those who wished to pay their respects, and at noon retired to partake of luncheon. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Consular Body called on his Excellency, after which he received their Excellencies Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Works and Chief Treaty Commissioner; Shêng Kung-pao, Imperial Railway Commissioner; Wu Ch'ung-hsi, Vice-President of one of the Peking Boards and Vice Commissioner-General of Government Telegraphs; General Yang, Acting Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsu; and Yang Shih-ch'i, Vice Director-General of the China Merchants' and Telegraph Companies and Junior Adviser of the Shanghai. Besides the above a number of Taotais and heads of Departments connected with Provincial Government also called, among whom were Taotais Chai Pao-fay, Shanghai Manager of the Telegraph Administration, and Yen, Shih, and Chou, Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. At 4 o'clock Governor Tuan Fang left the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to return the calls of the Chinese mandarins who had called in the earlier part of the day, and in the evening he was entertained at dinner by the higher mandarins who had borrowed the residence of the late well-known silk merchant, Wang Tso-ching, on North Chekiang Road, for the occasion. Yesterday forenoon his Excellency drove to Sicaew and inspected the Nanyang College, where he was received by Professor Leavenworth and other officials of the College, the students being drawn up in front of the building in military style to receive the distinguished visitor. Subsequently his Excellency drove over to inspect the Kiangnan Arsenal, where he also partook of luncheon prepared by Taotai Wei, the Head Commissioner of the Arsenal. Governor Tuan Fang will call upon the members of the Consular Body this morning to return their calls of Saturday. As his Excellency is to take over his seals of office at Soochow next Saturday, the 16th instant, he will not be able to remain in Shanghai many days.

The Kuangsi Insurrection.

Owing to the serious state of affairs in Kuangsi province caused by the mutiny of the Hupeh and other troops, it is now announced that H.E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien, of the Two Kuang provinces, will himself lead the troops starting from Canton to suppress the insurrection in Kuangsi. It is also reported that the insurgents have murdered several of the magistrates and military officers commanding the garrisons of the three cities of Liuchoufu.

A Reported Japanese Success.

It was reported in local mandarin circles that a telegram received from Chefoo reports the capture by the Japanese of a hill, a short

distance east of Huangchinshan (Golden Hill) which commands the forts on the latter eminence, and that it is not expected that the Russians in Port Arthur will be able to hold the place after to-morrow, or Wednesday at the latest.

12th July.

Distasteful to the Russians.

The Russian authorities of Liaoyang and Mukden are exceedingly angry with Yang Taotai, the Chinese head of the Fêngtien railway, because he has had the hardihood recently to prevent the transport of supplies from neutral territory into the Russian lines. On this account pressure is being brought upon Tsêng Ch'i, the Mukden Tartar General, to dismiss Yang Taotai and place some more pro-Russian mandarin in his place.

For Coast Defence.

The Central Government, it is reported, has sent instructions to the various Viceroy and Governors of provinces to purchase from abroad fast-steaming torpedo-boats to act as coast and river guards, owing to the prevalence of piracy. Besides these torpedo-boats a squadron of small fast cruisers is also to be purchased from abroad to regularly police the coasts of the maritime provinces.

Spades for the Russians at Port Arthur.

A Chefoo dispatch reports that several natives of Liaotung are now in Chefoo purchasing spades, apparently for the Russian forces at Port Arthur. In consequence of this the blacksmiths of Chefoo and vicinity are at present exceedingly busy making spades of a certain pattern, samples of which were brought over by the natives in question.

The New Governor.

H.E. Tuan Fang, called upon the various Consuls at this port yesterday forenoon, accompanied by the Shanghai Taotai, Yuan Shu-hsun. His Excellency then went to inspect the Ching Chong School at Yang-teepoo, established by the late Ningpo merchant, Yeh Ching-chong, where the scholars went through a series of gymnastic exercises which greatly pleased the Governor. In the evening his Excellency was entertained at dinner by the principal merchants of this port.

The Russians at Port Arthur.

It is reported, having consumed all the fodder stored up by them for their horses, have begun ruthlessly cutting down the corn and wheat planted by natives in the vicinity of Port Arthur, in consequence of which famine will be staring in the faces of the unlucky inhabitants of that part of the Liaotung Peninsula in the coming autumn.

15th July.

The New Governor of Kiangsu.

H.E. Tuan Fang, gave a dinner on Monday evening to the members of the Consular Body and other foreign guests at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at which were also present, amongst other Chinese officials, their Excellencies Shêng Kung-pao, Lü Hai-huan, and Wu Ch'ung-hsi, and the Shanghai Taotai, Yuan Shu-hsun. Yesterday, at noon, the last-named official gave a farewell dinner to the new Governor at the house of Liu Hsiao-hsun (of Woising monopoly fame), on Bubbling Well Road, a short distance from Chang Su-ho's Gardens. Liu Hsiao-hsun, it will perhaps be also remembered, was one of the two secret emissaries of the Empress Dowager in 1899 who were sent to get hold of Kang Yü-wei "dead or alive."

It was expected yesterday that Governor Tuan Fang would leave in the

evening for Soochow, as his Excellency is to take over his seals of office on the 6th instant.

The Capture of Liuchou, Kuangsi, by mutinous troops acting in conjunction with insurgents, as already reported in these "Notes," was effected by the expectant prefect Tsu Shêng-wei, who commanded a great portion of the troops. It appears that this prefect heard that Viceroy Tsên intended to behead him, on some charge or other, having already received the consent of the Throne to do so, and so the prefect took the opportunity of rebelling first and so kept his head, for the time being.

14th July.

Smallpox Epidemic in Mukden.

A native paper learns from Mukden that smallpox is so prevalent amongst the Russians in that vicinity that all the hospitals are full to overflowing and the Russian medical department is in despair, being at a loss what to do to overcome the epidemic. The natives of Mukden also have not been immune and it is reported that they are dying in large numbers daily. As a matter of fact it has been computed that already a tenth of the population of Mukden have been carried off by the disease.

H.E. Governor Tuan Fang

left Shanghai for Soochow as already reported in these "Notes" on Tuesday evening. No less than four steamlaunches were requisitioned to tow the large number of houseboats carrying his Excellency and his numerous household and retinue, and as his predecessor, En Shou, (who, by the way, is the father-in-law of Prince Tsai Chen, Prince Ching's son) has already vacated the Governor's yamên preparatory to starting for his new post as Director-General of Grain Transport at Tsingkiangpu, Governor Tuan Fang will probably enter his yamên as soon as he arrives at Soochow.

Taking a Census.

The Shanghai Magistrate, Mr. Wang, 卅 received instructions from Viceroy Wei Kuang-ta'o, of Nanking, to take a census of all the missionaries and their families residing within the hsien, or district of Shanghai and also to draw up a list of the lauded property of the various foreign missions in Shanghai-hsien, and an approximate estimate of their present market value. In conclusion the magistrate is exhorted in his instructions to take vigilant care of all missionaries and mission property within his jurisdiction and making him responsible for their safety.

Fish Catching by English Methods.

The Shangpu, or Board of Commerce, has authorised the establishment of a Company which intends to fish along the seacoast by means of steam trawlers, after the English method. In addition it is proposed to use electric lights to entice fish into the nets during the night. A former Chuangyuan, or Optimus named Chang Ch'ien, who is also an adviser of the Shangpu, is the head of the new Fishing Company.

The Empress-Dowager's Recent Decree.

There seems to be a general feeling in Mandarin circles that the Empress-Dowager is really anxious to take in hand the reform of this country. Knowing the desire of the Emperor in this respect, her Majesty has started the movement in order that, when she gives up the reins of Government to the Emperor next spring, the machinery of

reform will then be in full swing. Furthermore, her Majesty knowing that the country at large is aware that, as her coup d'état of 1898 was against reforms, the conservative party would certainly oppose reforms if the Emperor should commence them on his assumption of the reins of Government, and so to put a stop to all such opposition she herself starts them, thereby giving reform the impress of her authority and making it easy for the Emperor in the future. If this is true there is hope indeed for China yet.

THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged.	12,941	1,290
J. Prentice, Esq.....	200	
J. R. Twentyman, Esq..	200	
	Tls. 13,341	\$1,290

WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

14th July.

The most dramatic account of the recent engagement outside Port Arthur that has so far been published, is contained in the narrative of Lieut.-Commander Hazama, of the destroyer Shirakumo. This little vessel has arrived at Saseho bearing terrible marks of the hot experience through which it passed. It was cruising, early on the morning of the 22nd ult., watching the mouth of Port Arthur, when the Russian fleet unexpectedly emerged. The Shirakumo hastened to inform the picket-ships and then returned to the cruising ground, where it remained unnoticed for some time. On the arrival of the main Japanese fleet, and several torpedo flotillas, the Shirakumo joined an attack on the Novik, which was supported by four Russian destroyers. At this time, however, the Russians retreated, the Japanese torpedoes pursuing them to the harbour mouth. At 8 p.m. the following general order was hoisted on the flagship Mikaza: "Make night attack. The fate of the Empire depends on this action, and we hope you will exert yourselves to the utmost." There was a bright moon shining, but the dense columns of smoke from the Russian ships obscured the surface of the sea for miles round, and greatly facilitated the night attack. At 8.20 p.m. the flotillas advanced at full speed, against a fire so fierce that it was impossible to see a distance of more than fifty or sixty yards, owing to the columns of water raised by the enemy's falling shells. For the same cause it was impossible to see what result followed the discharge of the torpedoes. The engagement was kept up till 3 a.m. when the moon set, the Shirakumo with the first destroyer flotilla, then made a rush for the Russian battleships. She got separated from the others, and so was able to approach a battleship of the Pobieda type without being perceived, and discharged two torpedoes in quick succession against her. The rest of the narrative may be told in Commander Hazama's own words: "Perceiving that these torpedoes had effectively told

on the battleships, we raised three shouts of banzai, and were turning the destroyer round, when a shot hit the steering rod and exploded in the officers' quarters. Instantly our destroyer was set on fire, and the whole of the crew worked hard to control it by pouring water from pump and buckets. But the blaze afforded the enemy a target, and shots and shell from the enemy's ships and forts showered on our vessel and greatly harassed our work in controlling the fire, which burned until all the articles in the officers' quarters were destroyed. During this time the captain stood calmly on the bridge and ordered the course of the destroyer to be changed, which, however, was impossible owing to the fact that the steering gear was damaged. The Captain then ordered the crew to run the destroyer against one of the enemy's ships. Just then another shot hit the deck, causing several casualties. A fourteen year-old boy, named Kichitaro Okano, who was attached to Captain Asai, Commander of the flotilla, was on board the destroyer, and he fortunately perceived that a shot which had pierced the aft hold was causing a fire. Young as he was, he grasped the gravity of the danger, pluckily put out the fire by smothering it with a blanket, and did not forget to report the matter to the Captain. This brave feat was performed in spite of a bruise he had sustained on the left arm by a fragment of a shell. The shots became thicker and thicker as the destroyer steamed on, and it seemed inevitable that she would sink before she could ram the enemy's ship. The Captain, consequently, ordered the steering gear to be repaired, and to make for the open sea. Happily the repairs to the gear were effected and we retreated, firing our machine guns. By the time we had exhausted our ammunition, we were out of the range of the enemy's guns. It was at 4.20 a.m. When we joined the main fleet, we found there our torpedo destroyers and boats, which we believed had gone to the bottom."

Another story of gallantry which has just been brought to light by the "Japan Times," takes us back to the sinking of the Hatsuse. Above 500 metres behind the ill-fated battleship, was the torpedo-gunboat Tatsuta, which picked up 200 men from the Hatsuse including Admiral Nashiwa. No sooner had the Admiral boarded the gunboat than he strode up to the bridge and resumed charge of the squadron. The Tatsuta subsequently joined in the pursuit of the Russian torpedo boats which were seen after the disaster, and opened a heavy fire on them, but, the latter having seen that their retreat might be cut off, steamed rapidly away and made the harbour.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—The letters of Russian correspondents at the front are now coming in, and although there is naturally a tendency to give predominance to minor affrays in which the Russians proved victorious, there is much of general interest in the accounts. Thus the accounts given by Russians who were captured by the Japanese at the Yalu fight and after recovering from their wounds managed to escape, give high praise to the culture, humanity, and generosity of their foes. "The Japanese," says one account, "treated us so well that there is every possibility of a close friendship following upon our enmity, as was the case with the French after Sebastopol. Japanese doctors tended our wounded equally with their own, in return for which Russian doctors taken prisoners readily attended to the Japanese. As for food, the Japanese at

once recognised that their diet was unfit for Russians, and provided suitable rations. The captive Russian officers, who were each provided with a separate tent, were requested to superintend the proper preparation of food for their fellow prisoners." The mode adopted by the Japanese to select on the field of battle those who might repay the immediate attention of the surgeons sounds ingenious. "They moved an arm or leg, or both, of the man as he lay; if there was any movement to return them, the man was picked up and set on his feet; if he managed to stand so much as a fraction of a minute, he was forthwith carried off in a dooly to the field hospital." Presumably those of the wounded who were not in a state to move arm or leg were left for later rescue parties.

The campaign, as far as the Japanese are concerned, is really, according to the "Hongkong Daily Press," about three weeks ahead of what may, without levity, perhaps be described as schedule time, so that the elements must have been one of the factors taken into consideration at the beginning of the war. General Wheeler, says an American exchange, says the Japanese must be experiencing enormous difficulty in getting their larger field guns to the front, owing to the condition of the roads, which must be like morasses in many places, but he does not doubt that they will "get there all right." That is the general view taken here.

The following interesting description of Liaoyang is from the "Hongkong Telegraph." The city Liaoyang is probably the oldest in Manchuria. It is situated on the Taitsuho River, which runs into the Hun, a large tributary of the Liao. It is about forty miles in a direct line W. S. W. of Mukden. The outer face and battlements of the high walls are of very hard brick, inner faces of well-quarried stone, the variety of stone making them an interesting study for a geologist. The walls have a circumference of over ten miles. Much space within is now under garden and orchard cultivation; this city being especially famous for its grapes, pears, plums, and apricots. The population is about 50,000, amongst whom are not a few Mahomedans and very many Chinese bannermen, with a goodly number of Manchus. The trade—which is general—is very flourishing; it is local, however, and there are no special manufactures. The surrounding district is very fertile. The imperial highway from Mukden to Newchwang and Port Arthur separates here from the old road to Corea. Liaoyang was in ancient times a great Korean city, but was destroyed by the Chinese and became the first capital of the Liao or Iron Dynasty which ruled north China in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The fine Tibetan-Indian pagoda stands up loftily against the skyline. It was built at the beginning of the present Manchu Dynasty in memory of the brave Ming General, Kung Yu-teh. There was probably a Yuen monument there before it, which the present one superseded. Formerly Liaoyang was a great timber mart, rafts coming from the mountains to the city. The opening of the Yalu and Tatungkou and the clearing of the nearer forests have caused this trade to decline. The Roman Catholics had a large seminary at Shaling, ten miles to the north-west, which was totally destroyed in 1900 by Boxers. Liaoyang has prospered much with the advent of the Russians and their railway. The railway runs east and west past the city; towards Mukden it goes N. E., and from Shoushan S. E. W.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.:—
Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods. By H. Irving Hancock. Illustrated from photographs by A. B. Phelan. In cloth, 8vo., 152 pp. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904.

Mr. H. I. Hancock, the introducer of Jiu-jitsu to the West, has now added to his series a book for women, holding, as he does, that there should be no "weaker sex." Full and very clear directions are given for all the exercises—requiring no apparatus whatever—used by the women who attend the jiu-jitsu schools in Japan, and who are made thereby "the strongest and most cheerful members of their sex to be found anywhere on earth," and Mr. Hancock says of the feats he describes that "the woman of ordinarily good condition, who takes the trouble to master them, will have no occasion to complain of occasional weakness or ill-health. After every practice bout she will feel exhilarated. After a little while any tendency to weakness will have disappeared." The book is so pleasantly written that anyone may delight in reading it, and the thirty-two full-page photographs with which it is illustrated are so beautifully artistic that they add immeasurably to its attraction.

Lychgate Hall. A Romance by M. E. Francis. (Longmans' Colonial Library.) In paper, 8vo., 347 pp. London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

A novel by the talented lady who wrote the "Manor Farm," and other books, which is good enough to be published at the sign of the Ship, and has been read by thousands in the weekly edition of the "Times," in which it first appeared, really needs no words of commendation from us. For a wet summer day, or for a long chair on a steamer's deck, or the verandah of a hotel in one of the cool summer sojourning-places in the north, it is a book to be selected at sight. Mrs. Blundell knows England thoroughly, she draws her characters in lifelike tints, and constructs her plot with the skill of an experienced romancer. In this tale of the times when the greatest soldier England ever produced, John Churchill, was covering himself and his troops with glory, Mrs. Blundell is at her best, and no more need be said.

Nature's Comedian. By M. E. Norris. (Longmans' Colonial Library.) In paper, 8vo., 310 pp. London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

Gifted with a light touch, adequate constructive power, a keen eye for the varied ingredients of which humanity is composed, and an intimate knowledge of what is called the world, Mr. Norris never fails to amuse and interest his readers, never rising to breathless heights or descending to disagreeable depths. In this story of the popular actor, Harold Dunville, who cannot abide that his critic should praise him for being a gentleman, because it seems to insinuate that he is after all not much more than an amateur, Mr. Norris provides his readers with plenty of amusement, not unmingled with sensation. Naturally, the situations are not very original, but the story is, as usual, excellently put together, and contemptible as the hero proves himself, the reader's feelings are not harrowed by too much pity for his victims, and

it is impossible not to regret his glorious end—which extricates him finally from the difficulties in which he has involved himself,—when he is overwhelmed in trying vainly to save "some foolish belated dresser, probably, who had been forgotten or temporarily overpowered by the smoke," from his burning theatre. "I don't think he had it in him," are the closing words of the story, "to care to the extent which is really indispensable about anything or anybody; not even about himself, as that gratuitous plunge of his into a fiery furnace seems to prove. But let us do him justice; he was a great comedian—a great comedian up to the very last!" This is a book which no one will regret taking away for holiday reading.

MEDHURST COLLEGE, SHANGHAI.

Speech Day.

Tuesday, being the first Speech Day of the recently-opened Medhurst College, a meeting was held in the College building at 5 p.m.

The College, which is the first and only British missionary boarding school in Shanghai, is named after Dr. Medhurst, the first Protestant missionary in Central China, who arrived in Shanghai sixty years ago.

It was opened last March and now has forty-four boarders. It is under the charge of the Rev. H. L. W. Bevan, M.A., of the London Missionary Society; Mrs. Bevan, the Revs. E. Box and W. N. Bitton; and four Chinese teachers are also on the staff.

After partaking of refreshments, the visitors were conducted to the College lawn where some score or more of the boarders were drilled. They acquitted themselves very creditably considering the short time they have been under instruction.

At the public meeting which followed, the Rev. H. L. W. Bevan, M.A., presided, many well-known missionaries and educationists being on the platform.

After the singing of a hymn in Chinese, Dr. Edkins offered prayer in the same language, after which the Rev. C. H. Bondfield addressed the students in English. He congratulated the Faculty and the students on the completion of their first term, and on what they had been able to accomplish in such a short time. It was a great thing to have made a good beginning. He impressed upon the students that what they had already learned was that there were other countries and other peoples besides Chinese, and that these other people, were much the same, in many respects, as they were, all being parts of one great family; and it was our duty to share with others the privileges and advantages that we were in possession of. In closing his very practical and helpful address, he exhorted them to make their beginning as good as they possibly could and to learn to speak and write English well, mentioning in his own experience how rarely he had found a Chinese who could do either the one or the other properly.

The distribution of prizes then took place, five being given for Chinese subjects and the same number for foreign subjects. Three prizes were also given for proficiency in Scriptural knowledge, the first one being presented to the winner by Mr. Bondfield of the B. and F. Bible Society. One student also received a prize for good conduct and attendance. The presentation of two prizes for essays, one in Chinese on "The Present Condition of the Chinese People," and the other in English on "The Russo-Japanese War" brought this part of the proceedings to a close.

The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., of St. John's College, then gave an eloquent address in Chinese which was listened to with close attention by the students. His subject was "Some Necessary Qualities of a Student." He enlarged on the necessity of having patience, humility, a spirit of reverence, and the object of their acquisition of knowledge should not be a selfish one, but that it might be used in the service of others. These were the qualities he commended for their consideration, feeling assured that, if the students of the College possessed them, the institution would fulfil the wishes of the founders, and would become a blessing to China.

After Dr. Richard had offered prayer, the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

THE LATE MR. G. F. WATTS, R. A.

By the death of Mr. George Frederick Watts, R. A., England has lost its most notable and in some respects its most representative painter. Much more than a merely decorative artist, Mr. Watts was a seer and poet working in pigments instead of in words. At his beautiful retreat, "Limmerslease", near Guildford, he had surrounded himself as far as possible with ideal conditions for a visionary, and, although never a recluse, it was there that most of his great allegorical paintings were executed. Of his best-known pictures "Love and Life" "Love and Death," "Hope," and some others he has painted duplicate copies, his desire being that they should convey his teaching to as wide an audience as possible. With this object also he has presented a great number of his works to national and city galleries. The so-called "Watts Collection" formed the nucleus of the National Gallery of British Art, which the munificence of Sir Henry Tate has since expanded into a collection only second in interest to that of the National gallery itself. Another project of Mr. Watts was a record of heroic deeds done in everyday life, but although a memorial wall at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate records the names of some who have lost their lives in endeavouring to save life the scheme never made such progress as its author wished. Until he devoted himself to allegorical subjects Mr. Watts was chiefly occupied with portraiture and the National Portrait Gallery is enriched by a large collection from his brush. An intense admirer of Tennyson, with whose typically Nineteenth Century Englishism he had much in common, Mr. Watts had painted several portraits of the poet, and one of his latest works has been the execution of a statue of his friend to stand in the market-place at Lincoln. In 1902 the exceptional place occupied by Mr. Watts in the world of British art was recognised by his selection as one of those to receive the new Order of Merit. Mr. Watts was born as long ago as 1817 in London, and those who knew the vigour of his later years found it difficult to believe that he first exhibited at the Royal Academy in the year of the late Queen Victoria's accession, 1837. He was twice married and in his second wife had not only an ardent admirer, but a lady herself of highly artistic accomplishments, whose researches in symbolism coupled with her work in pottery have created a new industry in the village of Compton.

THE PEKING-HANKOW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IV.

The following day the Treasurer Jui Liang made his return call at 9 a.m. and for nearly two hours discussed the currency question. He asked particularly how the gold reserve was to be protected. It was explained that it would be replenished by gold drafts on China. He spoke of the imports largely exceeding the exports and asked if this adverse balance of trade would not sooner or later exhaust the gold reserve. In reply it was pointed out that in the long run a country cannot buy more than it produces and that year in and year out the imports and exports must balance. His Excellency assented to this, but immediately referred to the payment of China's enormous indemnity for which there are no corresponding imports. Here, too, he was satisfied, apparently, with the explanation that the actual value of this indemnity would have to be made good in China's products, and while there was no return, except the sense of satisfaction at fulfilment of a moral obligation, yet it has nothing especially to do with the currency system and maintenance of the gold reserve. He considered a national bank an absolute necessity for the success of a new system on a gold basis. Prof. Jenks submitted a number of questions in writing to which His Excellency gave written replies in full the next day.

As an eclipse of the sun occurred in the afternoon all the officials were engaged in ceremonies that prevented another interview on that day.

The rest of the day was therefore given up to viewing the many interesting sights of this old city. The "Dragon Pavilion" contains the old Dragon Throne of the emperors of the Northern Sung Dynasty, 960-1127, A. D., during which time the city was the capital of the Empire. It was then called as it is to this day very frequently, "Pien Ch'ong." This throne is a block of black limestone 3 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 8 in. high, splendidly carved with dragons in high relief. It can only be seen by candle-light as it is now covered in by the boards of the shrine of Chang Yü-huang. The idol's seat is placed upon this block of stone. Chang Yü-huang was a great statesman of the Sung Dynasty, apotheosised by one of the emperors. His temple now stands on the forty-feet high foundations of the old palace surrounded by a lake where were once the palace grounds and buildings in a most brilliant period of China's history. The approach to this throne is between two huge stone lions under a pavilion, along a road raised in the lake for nearly half-a-mile, through two gateways and courtyards, up a long double flight of stone stairs, with great flat stones carved with dragons forming an inclined plane between them, as in the present palace grounds. These stairs and balustrade with the lions, the throne itself, and the high mound, are all that remain of the original Sung palaces. Across this lake to the south-east is a beautiful structure, a memorial hall to Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan, built by the Government at the instance of Li Hung-chang, according to some. It is called the Erh Hsing Sze.

Near the drum tower, which is worth visiting, is a remarkable temple of the

Sung Dynasty, called the Hsiang Kuo Sze (相國寺). It consists of three large buildings in one great court-yard where daily fairs are held. The two buildings at either end are not remarkable, being of the common style of architecture for large two-storey temples. The middle structure is eight-sided in the form of the pakua by which divinations are made, with a high pavilion in the centre covering a four-faced, thousand-handed Buddha, or Goddess of Mercy.

Near this is a large Mohamedan mosque. Inside the West gate is the Governor's yamen. On the same street further east, is the temporary palace built for the stay of the Court in 1901 on their return from Hsian. The Court was here a month during which time the Emperor and Empress-Dowager visited all the public temples, and on each of them bestowed a tablet written by the Imperial pen as a memorial of the visit.

Not far east on the street is the temple of the God of War, erected and kept in fine repair by the merchants' guild of the three provinces of Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu. Its courts, gateways, drum, and bell-towers, halls, and side-courts have some of the most elegant and beautiful architecture and carving we have seen in China. No visitor to the city should fail to see them. Entrance is most easily obtained through the guild-hall at the rear. The Commission was interested, too, in going through the labyrinth of warehouses in connection with the largest pawn-shop in the city.

The Kung Yüan, or examination halls, are near the beautiful pagoda in the north-east corner of the city. These are more imposing than those in Peking in some respects. The entrance is a fine gate-way and pien-pei. The drum-tower is high and gives a view of the acres of cell roofs, the examiners' residences, and hall for presentation of diplomas, with the pagoda, Lungt'ing, city wall, gate and towers in the distance. The grounds cover 156½ acres; and there are cells for ten thousand students to be examined at one time. Each cell is fitted with a shelf for a writing table, and another for a seat. It is too small for the occupant to lie down in. He is walled in for three days with only an opening left for food and water to be passed in. None have ever died in the cells here as has happened in Peking. North of the Dragon Pavilion, or "Lungt'ing," filling the space to the North wall of the city and west of the North gate is the Manchu encampment. This will interest those who have not seen the Manchus of Peking or elsewhere.

Two or three li south-east of the city is the temple of the rain god—doubtless a cool retreat in summer. It is especially interesting by reason of the apparatus stored here for pumping the water out of the city after inundations. We saw several great Archimedes' screws and the cogged wheels for turning them. These were more powerful than the simple screw of Archimedes, which is a tube twined around a central axis, one end placed in the water and the other elevated, turned by a crank. These were made by a central wooden axis some fifteen feet long and nine inches in diameter, surrounded by a plank cylinder nearly thirteen feet long and thirty-four inches in diameter. The space between this axis and the cylinder was divided by four spiral partitions which formed four screw-shaped tubes. A cross section of each is nine inches by five inches. A wooden wheel seven feet three inches in diameter was fastened on one end of the central axis by which to turn it. Iron

spikes in the rim served for cogs, and another wheel, at right angles to this, was arranged so that twelve men could apply their force to turning at the same time. It is certainly a powerful machine for elevating water, invented by some Chinese Archimedes. These four have not been used since the time of Chi'en Lung, but with a little repairing of the hoops would be serviceable.

Near this "Rain God Tower" is the "Pai T'a" or white pagoda, dating from the T'ang Dynasty. It is not white nor is it like the ordinary pagoda. It is a massive tower of eight sides with four or five stories, each smaller than the next lower one, leaving a broad ledge upon which one can walk around the structure at each storey, the staircases ascending from doorways opening on the outside of each storey. This ledge at the top of the third storey is very much broader than the others leaving a fine space for the visitor to sit and take in the magnificent view on all sides. The last two stories are in the form of two truncated cones or eight-sided pyramids one on top of the other, so as to leave a ledge around the base of the upper one as at each storey below. Each face of wall is of fine, large, square brick with a circular niche in each for an image in bas relief of Buddha. It is said that no two are alike but here and there are some faces and forms that can scarcely be distinguished.

A mile or two west of the White Pagoda, and outside the South gate, is the arsenal established five or six years ago, and now become a mint as well.

That for which K'ai-feng is most famous among foreigners is its colony of Chinese Jews who are supposed to have come to China in the latter part of the Han dynasty, possibly 76 A. D. Certain it is that they were settled in this city when it was the capital of the Empire, and built a synagogue in the first year of Hsiao Chung (1163 A. D.) In the vicissitudes of fire, frequent floods, earthquakes, and famine through which the city has passed, the Jewish synagogue has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. It is to these various rebuildings that we are indebted for the inscriptions giving the most of what we know concerning this curious fragment of the Jewish race.

The synagogue was sometimes called by the same name as Mohamedan mosques, Ts'ing Cheng Sze (清真寺), and the Jews called themselves Israelites, but the popular designation we found to be "T'iao Chin Chiao" (挑筋教) "or picking out the Sineu Sect," in allusion to their custom of not eating the "sineu that shrank."

A ten minutes' walk from our rooms brought us to the alley commonly called "T'iao Chin" alley, but we found the characters carved in the brick over two archways under which the alley passes were Chiao Ching Hut'ung, (教經衛街), or "Teaching the Scriptures Alley." This leads off from a street called the "Sheep Market" (羊市) and is only a hundred yards long opening at the other end on a waste and desolation, such as only the vacant places in Chinese cities can become—a dunghill, cesspool, and "poudretta" yard. This is the site of the former Jewish synagogue. The Christian Chu told us that forty years ago he saw the gateway still standing and it was probably some twenty years before, that the materials of the decaying structure were sold to the Mohamedans to provide for the impecunious members of the Jewish colony. Even the precious record tablets were sold for building stone

and only the fact that two of them were cracked and not worth a thousand cash has preserved them for us to-day.

The gilt lettered wooden tablet that hung over the entrance, "Israel" (一賜樂業), is said to be in one of the seven mosques of the city still, but a cursory visit to six of them failed to find it. The courtyard was originally about four hundred feet by two hundred and thirty. The Jews have now pawned or mortgaged the corners for building lots. They have had a great deal of litigation over the disposal of this property, and it is said, have even had several murder cases in connection with it. Finally an official gave a new deed to the remaining land, declaring that it cannot be sold except by the consent of the seven families that are left.

The Chao family had heard of our coming and they had banked up the earth around the stone tablet so that we could pass on all sides of it without falling into the noisome pond. They had also washed both faces of the stone, showing some pride of race still remaining. There are also double-wedge-shaped marks in the edges of the stone showing that at some time there were iron clamps to keep it from splitting into two slabs. The tablet is on a carved base twenty-two inches high by thirty-one and a-half square. The tablet is of the same width as the base, four feet ten inches high and six inches thick. It is in the main quite legible and with the help of old rubbings made by the Catholics, Mr. Bevis has made a complete and accurate copy of both inscriptions. On the west side the inscription is dated "Great Ming Dynasty, Hung Chi (弘治) the second year," or 1489 A. D. The inscription on the eastern side is the seventh year of Ching T'eh (正德) of the Ming dynasty or 1512 A. D.

A curious fact about the stone is that in a list of names of Jewish families a number of characters have been chiseled out. This was done about 1870. In that year they say a foreigner came to investigate the Jews. He was taken in by an inn or restaurant called the Paohsingchai, allowed to stay over night and was given a wine feast, the story goes. The next day the gentry brought a crowd, he was expelled from the city, and the restaurant demolished. A notice was posted that any business house that ever in the future might dare to entertain foreigners would be treated in the same way. This scared the Jews so that some six or eight of them chiselled out their family names from the list on the tablet.

For many years the few visitors have failed to find a tablet that was said to be built into the wall of a house. On enquiry Mr. Chao said that it was against the wall of his house and its face covered by the mud wall of his yard. He showed us the edge of it and promised to take the wall and dirt away if we would come the next day. He was true to his word and we found the stone washed clean and exposed down to the foundation. He rebuilt his wall a few feet to one side so that the stone is now open to the inspection of visitors. Being of poor quality, its face is withered so that much of it is illegible. Enough can be read to identify it as being of the 18th year of K'ang Hsi, or 1680 A. D., a tablet erected on the construction of an "ancestral hall" for a Chao. It also confirms the common belief that the Jews came in the Han dynasty and many sentences from it seem to be Jewish.

These inscriptions refer to Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Aaron, Moses, Joshua, and Ezra. They give a good deal of doctrine, mainly cast in Confucian form. Many names of God, of their religion, customs, etc., are the same as those of the Chinese Mohamedans. Many of their customs referred to are identical with those of modern Jews in Europe, or of ancient Jews. Some, however, are entirely different. An old Jew who died in Shanghai was found to be circumcised but the rite is not now observed. The Mohamedans will no longer give their daughters to Jews for wives as formerly but will take Jewish girls.

Since their fortunes declined, their priests who understood Hebrew have all died, they have intermarried and adopted the idols and customs of those around them. Some with whom we talked owned that they had the false gods in which they did not believe, but said it was due to their heathen wives and to the necessity to "fill their mouths." They claimed, however, that some of their number had no idols. Closer enquiry developed the fact that these are too poor to have idols. Several of these families are in fair circumstances, one being a silver-smith, another a restaurateur, another the owner of a livery stable, and one an official. Within ten years Hebrew parchments with Hebrew letters in gilt have been purchased for a few hundred taels.

Two poor children of the Ai family say they remember seeing the Hebrew scrolls hang from ceiling to floor in their house, but they finally had to scrape off the gold leaf to sell and make up the sheepskin into coats and trousers for which use they were extremely serviceable. There are still rumours of these parchments being in existence and if there are any, it is to be hoped that the Jewish Association of Shanghai will succeed in getting possession of them. Some of the Chao family have gone to Shanghai with the help of this Association to study Hebrew. The Jews in K'ai-feng speak hopefully of this Society assisting them to rebuild their synagogue, when they shall have priests once more and gather their scattered members. They say that then they can leave off idolatry.

The Commission had intended to spend only two or three days in K'ai-feng but first an invitation from the Governor to a feast and later, the desire on both sides for further questioning on the subject of the currency, taxation, China's resources, etc., led to a stay of five days. The Governor's feast was partly in foreign partly in native style. The Commission's cook was requisitioned to make the bread, we learned on our return, after wondering if K'ai-feng supported a foreign bakery. At this function the conversation turned on lighter topics and was very interesting. Occasionally one of the officials asked questions about the gold standard, national banks, etc., in other countries which showed that they had the monetary subject in mind.

The next day a three hours' interview was held, in which, after enquiring minutely into the taxation of the province, amount of trade, currency, etc., Prof. Jenks gave a fine lecture on "Scientific taxation" in which all seemed deeply interested. From great experience added to natural ability as a teacher, Prof. Jenks has peculiar facility in making abstruse subjects plain and interesting. His investigation of the monetary systems in India, Java, Straits Settlements, Mexico, and the Philip-

piners, gives him a fund of concrete historical illustration. The Commission went on to Hsichou, two days by cart, thence by rail more than one day to Hankow where many days were spent with Governor Tuan Fang and other officials. Then Nanking, Shanghai, Haining, and Hangchow were visited. After a trip to Canton the Commission plans to spend two or three months in Peking with the men of authority to institute currency reforms. If these men can only find time to study the question under Prof. Jenks's direction, and really master the sound principles of finance which he is prepared to explain, there is hope of something being done to extricate the country from the present monetary chaos.

(Concluded.)

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT TIENTSIN.

FROM THE "CHINA TIMES."

Within twelve months' time residents in the British Concessions may expect to have at their doors one of the greatest boons civilisation has produced, a convenience the inhabitants of the French Concession have enjoyed for some time, of which all classes have not been slow to take advantage. After various suggestions for the supply of electric light were negatived, the matter was taken up in a business-like manner by the Tientsin Gas Co. which has now arranged for the supply of electric power within the limits of the British Concessions.

A contract has been made through M. van Corbae, acting on behalf of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. of London, New York, and Tientsin, for the erection and equipment of a first-class electric power station at Tientsin, with a complete installation suitable for all municipal and domestic requirements. No site has yet been decided upon definitely, but several are under consideration, and doubtless one will be selected from those offering in the Extra Concession where suitable ground is available for the erection of extensive premises.

To meet immediate requirements the contractors undertake to furnish a steam plant of 350 h.p., and an electric plant capable of maintaining 2,500 lamps of 16 c.p. each. It is estimated that this will more than suffice for the demands likely to be made on the Company at the time the station is finished, but arrangements will be made for increasing the output from time to time according to the growing needs of the community, and this without delay, and at a minimum additional cost to the Gas Company.

The current to be supplied will be of about 440 volts, but as this high voltage shortens the life of incandescent lamps, the three-wire system will be adopted as the most economical. By this means a current of 220 volts only is available from the mains for lighting purposes, and no transformer is necessary. It is hoped that the installation will be complete, and the public supplied, by June next at the latest.

The power will be obtained from compound steam-engines of Robey type, and they, as well as much of the other machinery to be purchased, will be of British manufacture.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. are installing a smaller complete plant in Shantung. It is chiefly for the convenience of the Shantung College, and its power is 1,500 lamps of 16 c.p. each. This plant is now ready for delivery, and will be erected shortly.

In view of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.'s undertaking, it will be of interest to many to note the following list of the larger electrical undertakings being carried out at present by the same firm:—

1.—The complete electric light and power plant for the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. This plant comprises motors for the driving of all the various machine tools, etc.

2.—The Peking central station and system.

3.—The Shantung Imperial Provincial College lighting and water supply and heating systems.

4.—The Electric Lighting central station for the various Government mints and banks at Wuchang.

In addition to these, the firm have of course many smaller plants, in ships, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, etc.

It may be of interest also to add that Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. will towards the beginning of next year undertake the wiring of the buildings of intending consumers, so that they may be in readiness for the start of the Tientsin Gas and Electric Light Company's public supply station.

THE WEIHAIWEI GOLD MINES.

Mr. T. Launcelot Dawson, A.R.S.M., Manager of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Company's mines, is making a brief stay in Shanghai, and to a representative of this journal, who sought him out, he has kindly given some interesting particulars in regard to the progress of the enterprise under his direction. Shanghai is not a gold-mining community and even among shareholders in the company there are somewhat vague notions as to what is actually going on in the British leased territory. When the Company was first started, there was some sort of an idea that a new California had been discovered, which was to make up for any shortcomings of Weihaiwei as a political acquisition. Then came reports of the abandonment of several claims, a delay while waiting for milling machinery, and a certain amount of disappointment and despondency.

In point of fact, as Mr. Dawson pointed out, both impressions were erroneous. In the Weihaiwei leased territory there are undoubtedly reefs which will pay to work, and pay very well. The circumscribed nature of the territory is a limit to the number of workings, though gold probably exists more or less throughout the province of Shantung. But it is impossible to strike a rich enough vein at the first attempt, and in this instance four prospects were opened up and abandoned before work was commenced on the two parallel veins, Gin Tzu Ling, which are now being mined. In regard to their milling machinery the Company have been exceedingly fortunate. Situated only three miles from the coast, they have laid down a metalled road direct from the harbour to the mine for transport purposes. Instead of being compelled to wait for light-railways or other means of communication, it is established already. In less than three months, it is hoped, a mill of twenty stamps, capable of crushing 80 tons of ore a day, will be in operation. Nineteenths of the machinery has already arrived. This compares well with the West African mines, some of which were floated in 1899, and, regarded as good-paying companies, are still waiting for the completion of their mills. In cost as well as in time the saving has been enormous. The cost of conveyance of the machinery at Weihaiwei,

works out at about five shillings a ton, from port to mine, whereas to some of the African mines it is £10, £15, or even £20 a ton. In addition to fuel, portions of the machinery have to be renewed practically every month, so that the saving in that direction is continuous.

Another advantage enjoyed by the Weihaiwei mines is that there is no labour difficulty. About 200 miners are employed at present, nearly all Chinese coolies though a few skilled Koreans are shortly to be introduced as foremen instructors. A miner takes a considerable amount of training, as intelligence in drilling is as essential as mere physical strength.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Company owns all the gold-mining rights at Weihaiwei. A few private claims have also been staked out, but so far, except for the old Chinese workings at Gin Tzu Ling Mine, some of which were fairly extensive, the Company has made all the sinkings. They have staked out roughly, about three miles, on the line of the Gin Tzu Ling reefs and have had little trouble with the owners of the surface rights who have usually been willing to sell at a reasonable figure. A good deal of the Company's property lies on ground which was formerly heath and uncultivated.

Altogether Mr. Dawson is confident that before the next annual report is presented to the shareholders, he will have been able to back it up with a few gold bars and concentrates already shipped.

AN UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE WITH PIRATES.

A GOVERNMENT LAUNCH SURROUNDED.

Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., have supplied the "Hongkong Daily Press" with the following particulars of an incident which occurred to the Government launch Alexandra on her voyage from Hongkong to Weihaiwei. The Report is by Capt. Ellis, who thinks that its publication may be of service to others navigating small craft along the coast.

"About 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th June, the weather setting in thick and rainy, I decided to anchor for the night at Namki Island. I therefore entered an inlet on the N.W. side of that island and found good anchorage for a small vessel in four fathoms of water and sheltered from all winds except the N.W. Upon dropping anchor, the launch was immediately surrounded by upwards of 100 fishing boats, who came from every conceivable nook and corner, and lined the launch ten deep all round. The occupants of these boats swarmed aboard the launch from all directions. My men could not understand a word of their dialect, as they appeared to be getting boisterous I concluded that discretion was the better part of valour and consequently sent my engineers below to stand by the engines and to get a good head of steam. I at first thought that the men had boarded the launch simply out of curiosity, but was speedily undeceived when it became evident that they were there for loot, for they began to hustle my men about and handle everything that was moveable. At last the brass helmet of the binnacle caught their eyes, and two of

them attempted to remove it. This I of course resisted, with the result that there was danger of being overpowered. I consequently jumped down the cabin and procured my revolver, a large size .45-cal. Colt. The men had the audacity to follow me down the cabin steps, but a couple of smashing blows on the jaw from the butt of the revolver sent them to the right-about and I got on deck. My three quarter-masters, seeing me come up, armed themselves with pieces of firewood and iron bars, and we proceeded to clear the deck. After about ten minutes of lively work, we succeeded in doing so, when I attempted to get up anchor. We were anchored with a kedje and 3½-inch line, the chains not being available on account of the temporary housing covering up the capstan. This the fishermen resisted, holding on to the line and trying in every way to impede our movement.

"At length I was obliged to fire a shot over them, and that having no effect I fired a second through the bows of one of the most prominent boats, and then succeeded in shortening in the line and dragged the anchor into deep water by going full-speed astern, when I was able to pick it up, not, however, without constantly threatening the howling mob who persisted in clustering round the launch.

"After turning round and getting full-speed on her, I gave one fellow the stem in good style, cutting him down and capsizeing the occupants, who were all picked up by their comrades. This seemed to damp their ardour and I got away all right, being obliged to put in a very unpleasant night through fog and rain.

"I am firmly convinced that if I had not got out as I did, the launch and crew would have remained there for good, the vessel being simply posted as missing; for a more piratical gang does not exist than the fishermen on this part of the coast."

The Alexandra performed the voyage from port to port in 9½ days; deducting stoppages, the actual steaming time was seven days. Immediately on arrival a two hours' trial was made, when a speed of ten knots was easily attained. The Officers representing the Government expressed themselves as highly pleased with the vessel and gave Captain Ellis a commendatory testimonial.

DISABLED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

S. S. GLENLOCHY TOWED
800 MILES.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

A SMALL BOAT SURROUNDED
BY SHARKS.

FROM THE "TIMES OF CEYLON."

A passenger by the s.s. Meijssen forwards us from Aden the following interesting account of the mishap to the s.s. Glenloch, which was disabled at sea, owing to a broken tail shaft, and taken in tow for a distance of 800 miles by the s.s. Meijssen. Both steamers are well-known callers at Colombo. The Meijssen left Colombo for Europe on 18th May via Indian ports, and met the Glenloch in the Indian Ocean, outward-bound:—

Thursday, 2nd June.

On rising this morning I saw in the distance a steamer whose movements seemed rather peculiar, and, on enquiry from the Captain, I learnt that she had signalled that she was unable to manoeuvre and asked whether we could tow her. (We learned later on that her tail shaft was broken.) By this time we had come close enough to the steamer to read her name, Glenloch, Glasgow. She was rolling very heavily, taking water on both sides. The port life-boat was made ready, and the first officer and four sailors and a carpenter jumped in. The steamer was safely reached, but the boat had to keep some distance from her on account of the high sea running. All

ATTEMPTS TO GET A CONNECTION PROVED UNSUCCESSFUL,

so they had to return. It was then decided to make another trial with the smaller larboard jolly-boat, the first and third officers and a boatswain undertaking the task. Instead of approaching the s.s. Glenloch from the larboard side, they rowed towards the weather side and succeeded in catching a line thrown down and took it to the Meijssen. On returning, those in the boat

SUDDENLY FELT A SHOCK,

as if something had knocked against the boat. The first officer, who was steering, looked round and saw a big shark quite close, which had evidently touched the boat with its head. He tried to hit it with the oar and frighten it away, but the monster continued to follow the boat. The line brought over was connected with other ropes and at last with a steel wire rope specially carried by the s.s. Meijssen for towing purposes. Then, on a given signal, the s.s. Glenloch started hauling home the lines, etc., and at last the end of the wire rope appeared above the water and was taken on board, where it was fixed to the anchor chain.

About noon a signal was given that everything was ready, and the s.s. Meijssen went ahead, first slowly, then at half and at last at full speed. Not long after, however, owing to the stormy weather and the current

THE STEEL WIRE BROKE.

The Captain stopped at once, and the larboard jolly-boat, with the 2nd and 3rd officers and a boatswain, tried again to connect the two steamers. They succeeded, and we started once more, using the s.s. Glenloch's steel wire rope. But this also gave way, leaving the s.s. Glenloch dancing and rolling in the heavy sea. Although this was very discouraging, brave as ever, the 2nd and 3rd officers, and the boatswain set out again and were once more successful in bringing the line from the Glenloch to the Meijssen; but, on account of the approaching darkness, the work had to be given up and the line was dropped again. Then the s.s. Meijssen and Glenloch drifted till day-break.

Friday, 3rd June.

I was up at half-past-four. We had been drifting more than the Glenloch, so we steamed up to her and by about seven o'clock the 2nd and 3rd officers, a boatswain and a sailor started in the small boat. In order to come to a proper understanding with the Captain of the Glenloch about fixing the wire ropes, etc., the 2nd officer intended to go on board the Glenloch—a

HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING,

not so much through the danger of drowning as through sharks, which followed the small boat so closely that they were several times touched with the oars. Another danger was in being swamped by the sea water taken up by the Glenloch, rushing across the deck and coming down on the other side with great force. However, the 2nd officer eventually got on board and made the

necessary arrangements with the Captain. In the meantime, the small boat had to keep a respectful distance from the vessel, and soon, instead of four to six sharks, there was an assembly of about fifteen to twenty. The 3rd officer asked for a shark-hook, which was thrown to him on a line. He dropped it into the sea close to the boat, and in a comparatively short time

THREE OF THE MONSTERS WERE CAUGHT.

After about two hours the 2nd officer left the vessel and the small boat returned to the s.s. Meijssen, followed by the sharks. The connecting line was brought on board and then we started hauling home; but again one of the lines broke. The Captain of the Glenloch said it appeared as if it had been bitten through by a shark. Without hesitating a minute the boat was sent out again, and in a short time the damage was remedied. The hauling home was continued, and the connection with the two steel wire ropes on both ends fixed to very strong anchor chains looked more promising than before. About 12 o'clock the Captain gave the signal that

EVERYTHING WAS READY.

Then, first slowly, then half speed, the s.s. Meijssen started once more towing the s.s. Glenloch. On account of the heavy sea and the strong current we could travel at a speed of about two to four miles only, until we reached Socotra, on Monday morning, the 6th of June, when we got up a speed of about eight miles.

We hope to reach Aden about noon to-day, Thursday, 9th June, the whole distance the s.s. Glenloch has been towed being about 800 miles.

THE RUSSIAN AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

FROM THE "JAPAN MAIL."

The Russian papers, meagrely supplied as they are with war news, have one source of information not possessed by English journals, remarks "The Sphere," that is, the letters from the Czar's Tommy Atkins which they continually publish. "Ivan Ivanovitch," as he is called, is not a good correspondent. More often than not he has to employ the regimental pisatel, or letter-writer, to put his thoughts on paper, paying a fee of a halfpenny for each letter written. But he has a fund of rough humour, effective though uncultivated. The first thing that strikes the reader of the letters published in the Russian papers is Ivan's unbounded—and unfounded—contempt for his enemies. The "Makaki," as the Japanese are derisively nicknamed, are generally represented as under-sized dwarfs who will certainly run away at the first onset of the burly Muscovites. An "Ivan" named Miakischeff, writing from the Yalu a month ago, thus describes his enemies to his mother in Tamboff:—

"I will tell you about the 'Makaki.' We see lots of them, prisoners, and they all go on to Tomsk. They are ugly and have skins like leather and are frightfully afraid of our men. One of them was a Pravoslavni (Orthodox Christian), and our men gave him an ikon and asked what he meant by fighting for the heathen, but he could not understand. The Japs have no language, but speak like Germans."

Judged by most of the letters the journey across Siberia is by no means the inferno it has been depicted. A letter from a private in the Samara

regiment gives a rosy account of the passage:—

"We had a first-rate time in the train, and you may tell Matvei what he missed. Any amount to eat and nothing to do except walk up and down at the stations. The only things we want are matches and books. We were kept two days on Lake Baikal as the ice had cracks ten versts long in it, and our men were set to removing the rails on to the safe ice. We played cards in the train all the way from the lake to Chita, and Markoff played tunes to us on the balalaika (a sort of lute), so it was just like home, only no cows to look after. Some of our men got sick from being too long in the train and were left behind. It is not much colder here than in Russia. We are not going to Japan after all, at any rate at present, as the 'Makaki' have attacked Port Arthur and we shall be sent on there."

Of the few letters which have so far appeared from soldiers who have taken part in the fighting the following is one of the most interesting. It is written by a Cossack in Mitchenko's force:—

"Dear Brother,—Salutes to you and Agafya. You have all heard about our fighting here. Our Captain Levashin with twenty of our men crossed the river to reconnoitre the 'Makaki' under their General Kuruse (?). We came upon them an hour after crossing the river, seven of their cavalry on a slope with a little man no bigger than a goat at the head. They fired at us, hitting one of our led horses, and then made off, we after them. When we had covered about a mile we saw about thirty of them away on our left, but they did not see us. Soon after they divided into two parties and we rode round by a hill and shot three of them. We heard one of them screaming as he fell. When we got over the brow of the hill we saw a whole crowd of them with two mountain guns, so we retired. The Japs climbed the hill and then lay down and fired a volley at us without hitting. We could see their yellow faces plainly. On the way back to the river we had some excitement; we came across another party and chased them for two versts. At last they got away, but one man could not get his horse across a gully. He got down and tried to drag his horse over, but the horse fell and he could not get it. He then ran on foot, but one of our men named Mirkoff from Bogoroditsa ran after him and spitted him through the side. We thought he was dead, but when the lance came out of him he turned, and putting his rifle right into Mirkoff's face shot him through the head. The other Japs got away. Next day we covered the same ground but saw not a single Jap. We shall spit a good many before we have done. The difficulty is to hit them, they are so small."

The life of the soldiers in the beleaguered fortress of Port Arthur is amusingly shown in a letter from a private named Veruinin, dated about nine weeks ago:—

"Most of our men are hungry for the 'Mikaki'; but we have two Poles, Catholics from Warsaw, who got white all over when the yellow faces began to shoot. Our Jew, Yanko, sold them amulets made of leather of a dead man's boot to keep off the Jap shells. Thank God we Orthodox believers are not afraid of shells. The Poles asked Yanko why he did not wear a charm himself, but he put their money in his pocket and said, 'This is charm enough for me.'"

"This is a fine town but not so big as Moscow. Tell Lukeria she would not

like to housekeep here. Everything costs twice as much as at home."

"There are hundreds of fellows here trying to do us soldiers, but one fellow got left badly by Yanko. Yanko had a 10-rouble note which he said the 'Makaki' forged; he bought it for a rouble at Harbin and kept it as a curiosity. A man tried to sell him a gold ring made of brass for a rouble and Yanko pretended not to know the difference and paid him with the Jap note, getting nine roubles' change. Next day the man came back and asked for his money, but Yanko threatened to get him flogged for trying to swindle poor ignorant soldiers, and we all laughed."

"Afterwards Yanko exchanged the gold ring with the major's cook for a bottle of vodka and treated us all, which is quite decent considering he is a Jew. Our Cossacks in Corea are cutting up any number of Japs we hear."

RUSSIAN CHARGES REFUTED.

The following statement has been officially given out and gazetted in Japan:—

The articles in the French papers regarding the engagement of 12th June and the Liaoyang telegrams from Russian correspondents published in the evening papers of Vienna of 27th June charge the Japanese troops with having maltreated the Russian wounded and killed in the battle of Wafangtien. In these papers it is stated that Prince Bourbon himself witnessed the Japanese stabbing the Russian wounded with their bayonets, and when the Russians had to evacuate Wafangtien Station, the Prince, writing on the wall in big characters, drew the attention of the Japanese Commanders to what he had witnessed and desired that such acts should not be repeated.

Our Government referred the accusation to the army at the front. The reply received from the Second Army on 2nd July is as follows:—

The articles in the French papers regarding the action of 12th June and those in the Austrian papers regarding the engagement at North Wafangtien are pure fabrications or deliberate perversions of facts, and indicate the Russians' cowardly scheme to conceal their own barbarous conduct by calumniating our disciplined forces.

On 12th May (? June) we did not fight, neither were there any collisions between the opposing scouts on that date.

In the engagement of 15th May (? June) near Wafangtien, the Russians maltreated our killed and wounded, but the Japanese inflicted no cruelties on the Russians. We succoured the wounded Russians, some of whom wept with sincere gratitude for our kind treatment. We collected the Russian killed, and prior to interring them submitted their bodies to the inspection of the doctors. No Russian wounded or killed received maltreatment at our hands.

To quote one or two barbarous actions of the Russians; on 15th June four Japanese infantry men, who were on patrol duty on Chengtszeshan, were attacked by some 15 Russians and killed. The enemy then thrust their bayonets through the eyes and mouths of our soldiers, ripped open their chests, and made off with their purses and badges of identification. The badges were found on a Russian who was taken prisoner

after the battle of that day. Similar barbarous actions were so common with the Russian troops that I did not consider it worth while reporting them and have hitherto omitted all mention of them in my reports.

Again on 27th June a trooper named Kobayashi, while keeping watch on the heights north of Hsiatsaoyu, four kilometres north-east of Hiungyocheng, was attacked by the enemy, and while retreating towards Chengpaichi was shot through the breast and fell dead from his horse. About 20 Russian cavalry gathered around the dead body on which they inflicted terrible but unmentionable cruelties. While thus absorbed in this task, they were attacked by a body of our cavalry. The Russians precipitately fled, and the terribly mutilated body fell into our hands.

To quote an older incident, on 15th May a trooper named Goto, on scouting duty with an officer's patrol, while advancing towards Yangkaiyuen was surprised by the enemy's cavalry, and being shot through the right shoulder, fell from his horse. He then drew his sword, which he drove through his throat, and fell to the ground. Subsequently the enemy approached him, and snatching the sword from the dying man, cleaved his head in two.

Many similar cases of Russian cruelty might be mentioned, and in future I shall report them whenever they occur.

But the following incident is a glaring instance of Russian cowardice. During the engagement of 15th June the enemy's cavalry in the north-west of Tafangshen were pressed on all sides by our forces, so that their retreat was cut off, and they then unfurled the flag of the Rising Sun. Our infantry having relaxed their fire, these Russians made good their retreat, passing as a portion of our forces. Another body of Russian cavalry who retired from the neighbourhood of Hwahungkeu, displayed white flags, and when our fire abated, they descended into the valley and escaped to the north. It might be expected that Russia, which has allowed her soldiers, who ought to respect honour, to commit such cowardly actions, should endeavour to conceal her own misconduct by calumniating others.

TOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRO-RUSSIAN EDITORS.

'I see that some of the Russian editors are explaining that Kuropatkin's plan is to lure the Japanese to Manchuria,' said an old army officer. 'It reminds me of a country editor out West, whom I knew, during the Franco-Prussian war.'

'The editor's sympathies were with the French. He wrote editorials by the yard showing how France was luring the Dutch, as he called them, to destruction.'

'His paper came out once a week, so that he had ample time to work out the French plans. He had a map in a window of his office, and the yeomanry from the country rounded up as they came in to hear the news.'

'The editor stood without and indicated the strategic points on the map by pointing to them with a piece of fishing rod. Weissenburg, Worth, Saarbruck, Gravelotte and Sedan were plotted as the engagements took place from time to time. You will remember that the French were defeated in every instance.'

'Occasionally some hayseed would ask from his wagonload or truck how it was that the French were falling back, or how it was that they had been defeated.

"That's where the French strategy comes in," the editor would explain. "They are too much for the Dutch. You farmers are not on to this game of war!"

"Then he would tell them to see the next issue of the paper, in which it would be further explained. He was a foxy editor, after all. By this means he increased his circulation.

'His editorials explained how the further any army got from its base the nearer it got to defeat. There were some officers in the civil war who operated, or tried to operate, on the same hypothesis. I think General Sherman knocked that idea into a cocked hat.

'When Bazaine surrendered 176,000 men at Metz the editor explained that France could afford to give up that number in order to get the Dutch under the walls of Paris.

'When the news of the end of the war came the editor explained in a brief paragraph—his editorials had been dwindling week after week—that if the French had done more fighting and less luring the result might have been different. In winding up his paragraph the editor said:

"And besides, it's none of our damned business, anyway."

'From that time on he confined editorials to a discussion of the tariff until the Sheriff closed up his shop. If you ask me if history is liable to repeat itself I can only say that it has done so on several occasions.'—"New York Sun."

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "ALGOMA."

FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
OF THE 7TH INST.

The s.s. Feiching, commanded by Capt. Hoelgar, arrived from Shanghai to-day. On the voyage down Capt. Hoelgar was the means of rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. Algoma, of Cardiff, which foundered north of Chilang Point.

In his official report Capt. Hoelgar states: "The s.s. Feiching left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 3rd of July. She experienced light variable winds and fine weather to arrival. At noon on the 6th inst. picked up the entire crew (29) of the Cardiff s.s. Algoma lost north of Chilang Point and landed them here. The vessel was bound from Moji to Hongkong."

Captain T. Evans, master of the Algoma, seen by our representative at the Sailors' Home, gave the following details concerning the loss of the vessel:—"The Algoma struck a rock off Chilang Point at 7.30 a.m. yesterday the weather being fine but foggy. It was very soon evident that there was no hope of getting the vessel off in safety, the damage to her hull being so considerable that she would in all probability have sunk in deep water. There was 15 feet of water on the rock when the Algoma struck. As the vessel commenced to heel over to port shortly after the accident, Captain Evans gave orders for the boats to be launched and the crew to abandon the ship. This was done at 8 a.m. The Captain, who was the last to leave the ill-fated ship, stepped into a boat from the deck, as she had now listed over so much that her port bulwarks were completely under water. The boats lay around the vessel until 9 o'clock and then sailed for Swatow. At midday the Feiching was sighted, and in reply to the signals made, she hoisted and picked up the officers and crew of the Algoma. Captain Evans expressed

his satisfaction at the conduct of his officers and crew which, under really trying circumstances, was all that could be desired. As soon as the boats got away from the wreck she was boarded by hundreds of Chinese fishermen who had been hanging around in their junks, their object being evidently to loot the vessel. She had just come out from home with a cargo of coal for Nagasaki, and when the disaster occurred was going from Moji to this port with a similar freight. A large portion of the cargo was consigned to Messrs. Bradley and Co. of Hongkong. Captain Evans has been 12 years in the firm, during nine of which he has been in command and his well-wishers, who hope that so faithful an employé will come well out of the inquiry into the loss of the vessel, are numerous.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 11th July.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

WOO CHEONG-SZE v. H. J. ROOPE.

Plaintiff, the widow and, according to Chinese law, the legal representative of the late Captain Woo Quang-kee, who died on the 28th December, 1903, claimed from defendant the sum of Tls. 5,125, being the value of a cheque drawn by him in favour of the late Woo Quang-kee and presented on the 3rd June, 1903, when it was dishonoured.

Defendant's answer stated that on the 27th March 1902 defendant agreed to purchase from plaintiff for the sum of Tls. 41,250 a piece of land in the Paoshan district of which the area was given as 35m. 2f. 5l. 9h. Defendant paid Tls. 36,125, leaving a balance due of Tls. 5,125, but it was ascertained from the British Consular title deeds that the land handed over only measured 31.9.0.0. Defendant had paid into Court the sum of Tls. 2,341.50 in satisfaction of the balance.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for defendant.

Mr. Jones informed his Lordship that the parties had arrived at a settlement, on the basis that plaintiff should pay Tls. 2,773, the Court fees, and taxed costs.

His Lordship—Then it is adjudged that the plaintiff recover from defendant Tls. 2,773, the Court fees, and the costs to be taxed, and it is ordered that the plaintiff be at liberty to take out of Court, in part satisfaction of his claim, the sum of Tls. 2,341.50 paid into Court by defendant.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 12th July.

F. G. KEELING v. W. H. BOYD AND C. B. KAYE.

The plaintiff in his petition submitted that by two letters dated 1st September, 1902, and 6th November, 1902, the defendants were indebted to him for the amount of \$903.54 in respect to the purchase of the interest of the said plaintiff and his brother W. J. Keeling in the firm of F. G. Keeling and Co., 27, Nanking Road. The plaintiff further claimed the sum of \$114.40, monies received by defendants or their manager by a bank cheque dated 12th February 1903 or thereabouts from the Kiukiang Customs Club, said money being for mineral waters supplied to the Club during the months of May, July, and August 1902. Plaintiff had repeatedly applied for payment of the sum of \$1,017.94, but had been unable to obtain it.

The defendants filed a joint answer. They

admitted that the first sum \$903.54 was due. In regard to the \$114.40 the said payment was made to the firm of F. G. Keeling and Co., the business of which was taken over by the defendants prior to the date of the said payment, and the said amount was duly credited to the Kiukiang Customs Club on account of goods sold to it by the said firm. Defendants supplied goods to the amount of \$650.25 to the plaintiff which is unpaid and the defendants claim to set off said amount against plaintiff's claim. Defendant (Kaye) also craves leave to counterclaim against plaintiff for the sum of \$442.50, the value of a gig, harness, and accessories belonging to this defendant, which have been wrongfully taken possession of by plaintiff.

Plaintiff conducted his own case. Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for defendant W. H. Boyd and Mr. Morgan Phillips for defendant C. B. Kaye.

Mr. Jones said that his client was a party to the answer on the representations of Mr. Kaye that the amount of \$650.25 owed by Mr. Keeling was on the books. Mr. Keeling had now, however, paid \$451.77 into Court being as between himself and Mr. Kaye the amount which he was liable for after taking \$114.40.

His Lordship remarked that \$451 was half of the claim of \$903.54.

Mr. Jones said he had mentioned the matter because he would later on have to make an application with regard to the costs—the unfortunate differences which existed between the defendants had already come under the Court's notice. As regarded the \$114.40 Mr. Boyd knew nothing about the matter as all the books were at the time and until quite recently in the possession of Mr. Kaye, the other defendant, and he (Counsel) proposed to leave that defence entirely to Mr. Kaye. The claim against defendants was as partners in the firm.

His Lordship said that at the interrogatory proceedings at which Mr. Boyd was not represented it was arranged that the proceedings should be for recovery of the sums of \$114.40, and \$903.50 with counter claims of \$650.25 and \$442.50. The only point Mr. Jones intended to dispute then was the claim of \$114.40.

Mr. Jones said he would leave that to Mr. Phillips to dispute.

His Lordship said that Mr. Kaye had counterclaimed for \$650.25, but he found he was mistaken and now only claimed \$124.

Mr. Phillips said that Mr. Jones' remarks embodied an attack on Mr. Kaye's position. At the time of the transaction in which the \$114.40 figured Mr. Boyd was in Shanghai, managing the firm, while Mr. Kaye was at home in England and knew nothing about it. Mr. Kaye now further reduced his claim to \$94 only for sterilisers. The books were open for Mr. Boyd's inspection.

Mr. Jones stated that as his Lordship was aware the disputes between the defendants were now being fought, and a receiver was to be appointed.

His Lordship said that he now understood that the counterclaim for goods supplied was entirely abandoned.

Mr. Phillips replied that it was not entirely. It was reduced to \$94.

His Lordship said the other party did not claim it.

Mr. Phillips drew attention to the amount for sterilisers in the bill attached to the answer. They were supplied to Mr. Keeling for private use. He was managing St. George's Farm at the time, for defendants. When plaintiff took over the farm again these were not included in the inventory.

Plaintiff said that the sterilisers were supplied by defendants to themselves at St. George's Farm from the Shanghai Wine, Spirit and General Supply Association.

Mr. Phillips said that in January plaintiff was managing the farm for defendants. The defendants said the sterilisers were supplied to Mr. Keeling for his own use. There was, however, nothing in writing about this. Mr. Keeling took over the farm on 1st February.

Mr. Keeling said that on 1st February defendants could not pay the rent so he took the farm over.

Mr. Phillips stated that negotiations had been in progress some time before this for the transference of the farm. When defendants were in possession they had kept full accounts. During the time Mr. Keeling acted as manager no full accounts were rendered.

His Lordship said that this seemed to be a puny case. There was nothing in writing about it and one partner was against the other. Did Mr. Phillips think, under the circumstances it was worth continuing that part of the case?

Mr. Phillips said the difficulties of proof were so great that he did not consider he would be doing any injustice to his client by abandoning the claim.

Mr. Jones said that his client's chief complaint was that no proper accounts had been kept.

His Lordship said that the next point was whether the \$114.40 was received for plaintiff or defendants. Plaintiff would have to prove this claim, and the defendants' correspondence about the matter would have to be produced.

Mr. Phillips presented in letters from the Kiukiang Customs Club.

His Lordship read a letter from the Secretary of the Club enclosing cheque for bills enclosed.

Mr. Phillips said that he thought the bills enclosed were for goods supplied by Mr. Keeling and not by the firm. The defendants also had an account with the Club for about \$120.

His Lordship said that he understood that Mr. Keeling had said that he had furnished a bill for \$114.40.

Mr. Keeling said he sent in the bill in December 1902 (handed in copy of letter accompanying it). The letter was written to Mr. Urquhart, who was secretary at the time.

Mr. Phillips said that in April 1903 a representative of the Club came to Shanghai and the matter was gone into. He was satisfied with the appropriation of the amount.

His Lordship said that the appropriation could not be altered.

Mr. Phillips replied that the Club had an account with defendants for something like \$114. Undoubtedly Mr. Keeling had an account for \$114.40 exactly. That was the account which came down with the cheque, which was made payable to Keeling and Co. It was subsequently found that the amount had been paid to Keeling and Co. and that the Club had been credited with \$114.40 in their books. The representative who came down was satisfied and Mr. Keeling appeared to have been satisfied too as he had never until the present applied to the Club for the money. The Club therefore still owed Mr. Keeling that amount, and he could claim it from them at any time.

His Lordship said that from Mr. Phillips' admission he took it that the money was really sent for Mr. Keeling's account. The receipt given had not been produced.

Mr. Phillips handed in a letter book of defendants' showing that \$114.40 was placed to the credit of the Club and a balance of \$7.50, and stating that Mr. Keeling's account was returned.

His Lordship said that he quite saw how the matter stood now, but nevertheless he was prepared to hear argument.

Mr. Phillips admitted that there was no doubt that the cheque was sent in payment of Mr. Keeling's account but that as it was drawn on Keeling and Co. and defendants had an account for an almost similar amount it had been appropriated to that.

His Lordship—On reading the correspondence and hearing argument I decide that the sum of \$114.40, appropriated to payment of plaintiff's account by signature of cheque—there is nothing to show why that appropriation should not be adhered to—I decide that the sum is payable by the defendants to plaintiff.

Mr. Jones said that he would like to state that the correspondence had come to his knowledge for the first time.

His Lordship said this was a case in which the partners would have to hang together and he was not going to decide between the partners as to who was to pay costs. The only question that now remained was with regard to the gig, and the counter claim of \$442.50 for it.

Mr. Phillips said the question was very simple. On the 1st May, 1903, Messrs. Boyd and Kaye took over the St. George's Farm from Mr. Keeling. Mr. Kaye purchased for his own use a gig and harness which he used occasionally while there. Mr. Kaye left in December when Mr. Keeling resumed his occupation of the place. Mr. Kaye intended to sell the gig to Mr. Lightbody. Mr. Lightbody sent a chit to Mr. Keeling asking him to deliver the gig and harness, but he refused to do so. Application was then made by Mr. Kaye but as stated in chambers some time ago Mr. Keeling said that Mr. Kaye had sold the gig and harness to him.

Mr. Keeling said that he had the gig and harness at present. The first application he got for it was from Mr. Lightbody on 4th April and he said the gig belonged to him. The fancy bridle, etc., he knew nothing about, he had never seen or received them.

Mr. Keeling was then sworn. He stated that on Christmas day Kaye came to see him, and saying he had no further use for the gig and harness and that he was short of money offered to sell the gig and harness for \$300. Witness paid him that amount in notes but unfortunately did not obtain a receipt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips—Kaye said he was very hard up and had no money to pay wages. He did not say he was going to sell the gig to Lightbody. He had never seen the letter to himself from Kaye (copy produced). He did not take any notice of the matter as he knew what sort of man Kaye was. Witness had had the gig from December last, and it was not until April that Kaye sold it to Mr. Lightbody.

Mr. Phillips said his client absolutely denied receiving \$300 or any sum from plaintiff for the gig.

Mr. Keeling denied that Kaye asked him to take care of the gig. The only letter Kaye had written about the matter was one sent by Messrs. Stokes and Platt to Mr. Ellis and witness told Mr. Ellis not to take any notice of it.

His Lordship—I am not going to decide this case. The point is that the counter-claim is not properly admissible. It is a claim against partners, on partnership account and it wants a counter-claim on the same account. The question is what ought to be done. If I had known it was going to be disputed in this way I should not have heard it. It must be left open to Mr. Kaye to proceed in his claim. The only proper way is that the counter-claim be no further heard in connection with the present case and Mr. Kaye be given liberty to take proceedings. It is ordered that this counter-claim be struck out without prejudice to the right of the defendant

C. B. Kaye to institute a suit against the plaintiff for the recovery of the amount claimed, and it is declared that the said defendant shall have such right, these proceedings notwithstanding. Then plaintiff will recover from defendants the sum of \$1,017.94, that is the claims in the petition, with costs to be taxed. I also order that the plaintiff be at liberty to take out of Court the sum of \$451.77 and also the sum of \$399.68 paid in by defendants, in part satisfaction of his claims.

At Mr. Phillips' request the chit from Mr. Lightbody about the delivery of the gig was impounded by the Court.

Shanghai, 13th July.

AM HING E. S. C. FARNHAM,
BOYD & CO. LD.,

The plaintiff in his petition stated that he was a boilermaker and contractor. Defendants having contracted with the U. S. admiralty and other authorities representing the government of the Philippine Islands for the construction of certain river gunboats contracted with the plaintiff for the supply of certain labour and work in respect of and relating to the frame work and boilers of seven of the said gunboats for the price of \$32,900. The terms were set forth in two agreements in English, dated 22nd January, 1902.

By reason of defendants' not supplying plaintiff with the plans and materials on which his labour was to be applied, and with uninterrupted use of the plant and machinery necessary for carrying out the work to be done by him, such work, or certain parts thereof could not be completed on the days named in the agreements. On or about 26th April, 1902, defendants agreed with the plaintiff that if the plaintiff would complete the said seven boilers, by working overtime, at an earlier date than would otherwise have been possible, defendants would pay plaintiff for the said overtime work at the rate of \$400 for each of the said seven steamers, making \$2,800 in all. Defendants further agreed that if plaintiff would finish the frame work of the steamers within eighteen days from the said 26th April, defendants would pay overtime at the rate of \$500 for each of said steamers, namely \$3,500 in all.

Plaintiff by night shifts, extra labour, and the payment of extra wages, in spite of various delays caused by stoppages of machinery and engines of defendants, did complete the seven steamers in the time stipulated.

Plaintiff in addition did certain additional work and alterations not provided for in the contract, both to the frame and boilers, to the value of \$2,830 and bills of costs for this amount had been rendered to defendants.

Plaintiff therefore requested for the payment of \$6,300, and \$2,830, but defendants have refused the \$6,300 and only paid \$1,025 on account of the \$2,830. Plaintiff credited defendants with this amount, leaving \$1,805 due.

Plaintiff therefore asked for judgment for \$6,300 and \$1,805 making \$8,105 and interest at 7 per cent and costs.

The defendants in their answer admitted the agreement of 22nd January, 1902. They denied all the other allegations, and that plaintiff was entitled to the uninterrupted use of the machinery. They admitted that extra work was done by plaintiff for which he accepted \$960 in full satisfaction of his claims, and they prayed that if it was found that any sum was payable to plaintiff they could claim as a set-off \$2,250 due to them by plaintiff. Under the two agree-

ments dated 22nd January 1902 plaintiff agreed to complete the work, he undertook, by a certain date, and if the work was not finished he agreed to pay a penalty of \$15 per day. Plaintiff did not complete the work by the date stipulated and in consequence the sum of \$2,250 was now due to defendants.

Mr. Morgan Phillips appeared for plaintiff and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for defendants.

His Lordship said that before hearing any evidence he would like to have a general idea of the issues upon which the case was to be fought. It might not be desirable to carry it on.

Mr. Phillips said he would endeavour to put before His Lordship what he considered to be the issue, and what, he might also say, Mr. Platt considered to be the issue.

Mr. Platt agreed to this but thought it would be undesirable to make any allegations in so doing.

His Lordship asked both parties to bear in mind the possibility of the case being finished in the afternoon. If it was possible to thresh out the whole case during the day he was willing to hear everything. If not it was desirable that as few allegations as possible should be made.

Mr. Phillips said that the real issue was whether the alleged arrangement or agreement of the 26th April was entered into or not, as that agreement, which plaintiff alleged was entered into provided for payment for overtime.

His Lordship took it that the alleged agreement was a verbal one.

Mr. Phillips said it was. It was denied by defendants. He did not want to be precluded from making certain statements or a complete survey of the case.

His Lordship said the only point he wanted raised was whether it was advisable for him to hear the case at once. It would be a disagreeable task for him to determine whether there had been a verbal agreement if it was sworn to by one party and denied by the other, and he considered it was a case in which he should call in the assistance of a jury. The defendants alleged that plaintiff owed them money. There being that difficulty he thought it was inadvisable to open the case at all. It would therefore be heard as soon as possible after the vacation and taken by a jury.

Mr. Phillips reminded His Lordship that there had already been great delay in this suit. Plaintiff claimed some money and was anxious to get it.

His Lordship said that the Court was not to blame for the delay, but the case must be properly heard.

Mr. Platt also said his clients would like to get the case through quickly. His clients were quite prepared to submit the suit to arbitration if the other side would agree.

Mr. Phillips stated that he could not advise his client to submit to arbitration. He had expressed the view that it ought not to go to arbitration some months ago and his client thought it was a case which ought to be heard.

His Lordship said there was therefore no alternative but to let the case stand adjourned over the vacation.

Mr. Platt presumed that that would not stand in the way of an amicable settlement being arrived at if his learned friend changed his mind.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing until Wednesday, 28th of September, and remarked that it would be tried by a jury.

14th July.

IN ADMIRALTY.

HUNG YUEN-TAI, Owner of the Junk Ling Lee Yuen v. The CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LD., Owners of the str. Ichang.

Mr. J. L. Davidson represented the plaintiff and Mr. W. A. C. Platt was for the defence.

The petition of the plaintiff stated:—

1.—That on the 23rd day of February, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., whilst the junk Ling Lee Yuen was lying at anchor at Chinghai in the usual and proper place for sailing vessels to anchor and out of the travelling course of steamships, the str. Ichang, running out of the usual and proper course for steamships, collided with the said junk, breaking in the larboard side of the junk and causing her to sink precipitately with all the stores and chattel property then on board.

2.—That such collision was caused by the neglect and mismanagement of those in charge and command of the str. Ichang, which was at the time being propelled by steam and under control.

3.—The collision resulted in loss and damages to the amount of \$34,000.

The plaintiff therefore claimed from the defendants the sum of \$34,000, made up as follows:—

Cost of junk	\$28,500
Money spent to raise junk ...	\$2,000
Stores and chattels	\$1,500
Loss of business for 2 months...	\$2,000
	\$34,000

The answer filed by the defendants stated:—

1.—The Ichang owned by them is a steel screw steamship of ——— tons register and 250 horse-power (nominal) and at the time of the collision hereinafter mentioned was proceeding upon a voyage from Foochow to Ningpo with a general cargo and manned by a crew of sixty hands all told.

2.—In the course of her said voyage the Ichang arrived outside the Yung River on the 23rd day of February, 1904, and anchored about 10.40 a.m. off the Yu Island to await until there was sufficient depth of water to enable her to proceed up the Yung River to Ningpo. She was drawing 15 ft. 7 in. forward and 16 ft. 11 in. aft.

3.—The Ichang took a local pilot on board and at 2.15 p.m. that day, there being then sufficient depth of water, she weighed anchor and proceeded to enter the river.

4.—On approaching the entrance of the river, with her engines at slow ahead, it was seen that there were three large junks and two smaller ones anchored right in the fairway and so blocking the channel that the Ichang had to pass between them and the Chinghai shore. The tide was flood with a force of about 2½ knots an hour and the wind was blowing fresh from the E.N.E.

5.—When passing those junks, those on the Ichang saw there were other junks anchored higher up the river, some in the fairway, one behind the other, and in consequence of the wind and tide lying partly across the channel. One of these latter junks was the junk Ling Lee Yuen referred to in the petition.

6.—There was not sufficient depth of water for the Ichang to pass these latter junks on the Chinghai side of them, so her helm was put hard to starboard in order to bring her over to the other side of the channel and enable her to pass them on that side.

7.—The wind and tide, however, prevented the Ichang answering her helm and going across to the opposite side of the channel. Directly this was observed the Ichang's engines were put full speed astern and both anchors were let go, but nevertheless, in consequence of the action of the wind and tide on her, she forged slowly ahead and struck with her stem the said junk Ling Lee Yuen amidships on the port side. The damage done to the said junk only extended slightly below the water-line and could have been easily temporarily repaired with an old bed or a little canvas, so as to prevent the inflow of water and the sinking of the junk.

8.—Previous to and at the time of the collision those on the Ichang did not observe any crew on the junk. If previous to the collision the junk's anchor chain had been slackened the force of the impending collision would have been much minimised and if after the collision the anchor chain had been slipped the junk could easily have been beached on the bank.

9.—The two anchors of the Ichang were then hove up and she passed the junk on its starboard side, eventually coming to an anchor at Chinghai. The chief officer of the Ichang then went back in a boat to the junk and got to her at least three-quarters of an hour after the collision had taken place. He found her aground on her beam ends near the An Yuen Fort.

10.—The defendants admit that the collision was occasioned by the negligence of those on the Ichang and in consequence that they are liable for the actual damage done to the said junk thereby (an account of which should be taken with the assistance of merchants) but they deny that they are liable for any other damage on the ground that at the time of the collision the said junk was insufficiently manned, that she was prematurely abandoned, that those on board of her were negligent in failing to beach her directly after the collision had occurred, and subsequently no measures were taken by her owners to raise her after she had sunk beyond passing two chains under her bottom.

Save as aforesaid the defendants deny all the allegations contained in the petition.

Mr. Davidson handed in a written report from Capt. J. P. Roberts.

Mr. Platt said he had no objection to its going in. He also had obtained the written opinion of an expert (handed in).

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Davidson said that all efforts to raise the junk had proved futile. There were no appliances at Ningpo. Already \$2,000 had been spent in trying to raise her. She was loaded with earth and this would interfere with the raising of the junk.

His Lordship said the defendants offered to the plaintiff a considerable sum of money and the junk, and it was for the plaintiff to consider if he would take the junk, or if not what value he placed upon it at the present moment.

Mr. Davidson said the junk had been abandoned, but certain parts of it, such as the masts, etc., could be utilised.

His Lordship asked what were the chances of raising the junk and what was she now worth. Without referring to the amount of the defendants' offer, he thought that the frame of the offer was desirable to accept, and with regard to the junk the plaintiff could utilise what was left of it better than could the defendants.

After some further discussion it was agreed that Capt. Roberts be deputed to visit the scene of the wreck and give his opinion as to whether the junk could be salvaged and at what figure.

The hearing was then adjourned until Friday afternoon.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 8th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. ALFRED WARNE AND JAMES
AYLMORE.

Alfred Warne and James Aylmore, A. B.'s of H. M. S. Britomart were charged with disorderly conduct and violently assaulting Police-Sergeant Macdonald in the Bubbling Well Road on the 7th inst.

Aylmore pleaded guilty. Warne denied assaulting the sergeant.

His Worship remanded the case until 2 p.m. in order to communicate with the Captain, so that he might have an officer present if he wished.

On resuming,

Loh Ah-che said that he was a mafoo from the Hongkew Kung Yi stables. He was driving three sailors along the Bubbling Well Road. Two of them wanted to hold the reins. Witness would not allow them to do so as the road was under repair and a steam-roller was at work. Because he refused they struck him. They pulled the reins and struck the pony. The pony made away towards the roller and then stopped. Some of the harness was broken. Witness called to a policeman and told him that the sailor wanted him to fix up the harness and let them drive. The policeman advised witness to take the pony away but the sailors followed him up and struck him. Witness met a foreigner and told him about it. The foreigner went up to the sailors and was also struck by them. Witness then went with the pony to the police station.

Native constable 343 stated that he saw a carriage. The harness was spoilt and the foreigners were telling the mafoo to drive. The mafoo refused and called for the police. Witness told the sailors that the carriage was spoilt and they could not ride in it any longer. He told the mafoo to take the pony and carriage to the police station. Witness got three coolies to take the carriage, and while the mafoo was leading the pony the sailors assaulted him. They met the officer in charge of the district, Carter Road. Warne went up to the mafoo and witness told the officer about the carriage. The sergeant told him to take them both to the station. Aylmore struck the sergeant on the back with his fist and Warne struck him on the nose. One caught the sergeant on the back of the neck and took him towards a small creek at the side of the road. The accused were taken to the station by witness and a Chinese and Indian constable.

By Warne—Witness saw Warne strike the sergeant on the nose. Then he caught him by the head. On seeing this witness blew his whistle.

Chinese Constable 655 said he was at the entrance of Yu Yuen Gardens. A tall foreigner wanted to take the reins from a mafoo (identified Aylmore). He pulled the reins and struck the pony. The pony jumped and broke the harness. They remained in the carriage. Witness advised them all to go to the station. The mafoo took charge of the pony and three coolies took the carriage. Aylmore wanted the pony to be put into the carriage again. While going along they met the sergeant in charge of the district. The sailors followed them and struck the sergeant. Warne caught the sergeant by the head and the officer in charge of Sinza district came up.

Sergeant John Macdonald said that he was in charge of Carter Road police station. At 5 p.m. on the 7th inst. he was going up the Bubbling Well Road in plain clothes. He met a mafoo leading a pony with the harness partly trailing on the road. There was a sailor following him—Warne. There were two more in the carriage which was being brought along by coolies. The mafoo said the sailors wanted to drive and had frightened the pony. There were two native and two Indian constables following. Witness advised the sailors to get into rickshas. They wanted to know who he was. He said he was the sergeant in charge of the district and advised them to get into rickshas and not cause any farther trouble in the matter. He then turned his back and walked away. When he had gone about five paces Aylmore came along, swung his arm round from behind, and hit him on the nose. Witness staggered from the blow, but saved himself from falling by clutching hold of a ricksha. When witness turned round Aylmore was coming at him again and Warne was following him. Witness struck Aylmore across the head with a stick and knocked him down. Warne then caught witness round the waist, and he was helpless. Mr. Hugall, Inspector of Markets, and Sergeant Macgregor in charge of Sinza Station, then came to his assistance. Prisoners were taken to Carter Road police station by Sergeant Macgregor and two Indian and two Chinese constables. Mr. Hugall dressed the wound and afterwards brought witness back to the station.

By Warne—Warne did not strike witness. He caught witness by the neck and waist. He had his hands in a fighting attitude. Witness might have accidentally struck Warne. Warne was five paces behind Aylmore when the latter struck witness.

By his Worship—Witness had his back turned when Aylmore struck him.

T. N. Hugall, Inspector of Markets, said he was coming from a licensed dairy at 191 Bubbling Well Road. He saw the carriage and Sergt. Macdonald standing near it. A sailor rushed at Macdonald and gave him a left-handed blow. Macdonald turned round with blood gushing from his nose. He took a step or two towards Aylmore, who squared up to him again. Macdonald apparently hit him over the head with a stick. Warne then rushed forward and he and Macdonald clinched. Witness went to Macdonald's assistance and held Warne's left hand, so that he could not strike. Sergeant Macgregor also held Warne and with some Chinese and Indians took the two men into custody. Witness took Macdonald into the dairy and dressed his wound, and then drove him back to the station, advising him to see a doctor at once.

Sergeant James Macgregor corroborated the evidence of the last two witnesses. He was twenty yards away when accused assaulted Macdonald. He helped to take them to the station.

Aylmore stated that he struck the sergeant. One of the traces of the carriage was broken and they were trying to mend it. They could not do so. The coolies who pushed the carriage along told them to get inside. Macdonald, who was in plain clothes, then came and told them to get out, and get into a ricksha. That was what caused the disturbance. He did not know who the sergeant was. Macdonald felled him with a stick.

Warne said that when Macdonald was struck by Aylmore he was busy with the

broken trace. He went towards Aylmore and Macdonald with the intention of separating them. He got Aylmore by the waist but he fell to the ground and at the same time witness received a blow over his left shoulder from Macdonald. A policeman then came and took him into custody.

Sergeant Macdonald said that he had been to the doctor, who had said that his nose was not broken but that he had a very deep wound.

His Worship said that it seemed to have been a most unprovoked assault and accused might think themselves very lucky that they were not sent to prison without the option of a fine. They would be fined \$15 each or in default one week's imprisonment with hard labour. \$20 of the fines would go to Sergt. Macdonald.

THE ROPE YARN.

The now notorious rope case advanced a stage farther on Monday when the three Norwegian sailors—Fasting, Pedersen, and Alkalsen—were brought up before Consul-General Hassberg and Messrs. Wallem and Myrhe (Assessors).

Inspector Matheson stated the accused were arrested by Det. Sergeants Eek and Gilfillan in the Thomas Hanbury Coffee House.

All the prisoners admitted their guilt.

Inspector Mellows asked the Court to question the prisoners as to how they effected the theft.

The accused said that when they came ashore they went to a coffee-house kept by a Japanese. He had a German in his employ who acted as a runner. The German came on board and when he caught sight of the hawser told them that if they brought it ashore they could get \$40 or \$50 for it. On the 26th ult. they brought the rope ashore in a sampan and came up the Hongkew creek. There the German and the Japanese were awaiting them with a handcart. For three days they did not receive any money, and then they were given \$30 between them by the Japanese.

Inspector Mellows, sworn, gave his evidence over again. He said that the Captain of the Norwegian vessel complained to him about the loss of the hawser and witness thought that the ship from which it was lost was the river steamer of that name. About two days afterwards one of the detectives reported that a hawser had been seen taken up the Hongkew Creek in a sampan. Afterwards witness was informed that a hawser had been seen in Frenchtown. Witness went to Frenchtown and saw the hawser; it was being dried. Witness told the French police, and the Chinaman who had it was tried at the Mixed Court and fined \$10, and the rope was confiscated. The Chinese said the rope had come from a Japanese bootmaker. Witness went to the Japanese Consulate, and the Consul said that the bootmaker had merely kept the rope for someone else and brought up the man he had kept it for. This man said accused came to his house and asked him to sell the rope. They said the chief officer had made them a present of it as they were leaving. The Japanese was ordered to refund the \$6 he admitted keeping for himself. The Consul dismissed the charge but told him he was to help the police in finding the thieves.

Michikami, the Japanese who was tried at the Japanese Consulate last week, was next called. He said he met the accused near "the place where they kill cows" (Municipal Abattoir) on the Hongkew Creek. The men said they wanted to sell the rope.

The accused said the German and the Japanese were waiting for the rope with a

handcart. The Japanese said he had taken the hawser to a bootmaker's shop in Boone Road.

Michikami denied paying accused. He said he gave the money to the German to do so.

After a short adjournment the Court sentenced each of the prisoners to 30 days' imprisonment.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 8th July.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

An Atrocious Crime.

A desperado named Tsa Ching-ling was charged with being concerned with others not in custody in extorting from a complainant the sum of \$48 by means of threats in the Muirhead Road on the 31st May, 1903; also with extorting in a similar manner the sum of \$8 from a complainant in the Kwengming Road on the 6th April, 1904, and the sum of \$23.40 from another complainant in Li Hongkew on the 11th ultimo; further, with being concerned with others already charged, in forcibly taking a complainant into the country and there wilfully and maliciously gouging out his eyes, thereby causing him grievous bodily harm, on the 28th April, 1903.

Inspector Bourke said that the prisoner was one of a gang of desperadoes who had long been a terror to the natives and were connected with many cases of extortion and atrocities similar to the present charge. The Court would remember that about the middle of last year several men were charged with being concerned together in the abominable crime, the subject of the last-mentioned charge. The men then brought before the Court were severely punished. Two of them had each gouged out an eye, and since then another member of the gang had been convicted for assisting them. The complainant's story had been thoroughly consistent: it had never varied at all since the first charge. He had given the names and a correct description of the principal offenders. When the present prisoner was arrested the complainant accurately described him, giving his height correctly, a correct description of his features, complexion, etc., and his name. Although blind, he identified the prisoner from amongst a number of other Chinese by the sound of his voice, and when he was allowed to pass his hands over the prisoner's face he at once said he was the man. He said that the prisoner was the man who gagged him with grass while his eyes were being gouged out. There were more than twenty charges of extortion against the prisoner, but up till the present only three complainants had come forward to give evidence, the others being afraid of the rest of the gang still at large. Since the prisoner's arrest however, more complainants had come forward, some of whom were now present in Court.

Detective-Sergeant Vaughan gave evidence of arresting the prisoner and finding a murderous-looking knife concealed in his possession.

The blind complainant, whose eyes had been gouged out, also gave evidence, and described to the Court how he identified the prisoner, as had been described by Inspector Bourke. The other complainants also came forward and gave evidence as to the acts of extortion, one man describing how he had been seized by the prisoner and seven or eight other

men, taken into the country, and held to ransom for \$20.

The prisoner was sentenced to 1,000 blows and twenty years' imprisonment.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. W. D'ORTINGEN (Russian Assessor).

More Bank Note Forgeries.

Two boatmen were charged with being in unlawful possession of five forged Imperial Russian Government bank-notes and attempting to utter the same at a cash-shop, No. 5, Shantung Road, on the 5th instant.

Detective-sergeant Gilfillan said the prisoners entered a cash shop in Shantung Road on the evening of the 5th instant and endeavoured to cash the notes produced. The shop-keeper said the notes must first be tested, upon which one of the prisoners ran away. Information was given to the police by the shop-keeper and the other prisoner was arrested. Enquiries were made as to the whereabouts of the man who had run away and next day he gave himself up at the Central Police Station. The notes were taken to the Russo-Chinese Bank and pronounced to be forgeries. The Bank people said that many of such notes had got into circulation in the North. The two prisoners were boatmen and had arrived here in a junk from Newchwang.

The prisoner who had at first run away was sentenced to one week's imprisonment. The other prisoner was dismissed.

Shanghai, 11th July.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

A Grievance Against the Police.

A mafoo in the employ of Mr. W. J. B. Carter, was charged with being asleep while in charge of a pony and carriage on the evening of the 1st instant.

P. C. 47 proved the charge.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Carter and wished to complain of the arbitrary conduct of the Police in connection with the case. The facts were that on the evening of the 1st instant Mr. and Mrs. Carter went to the Circus, driving there in their brougham. During the performance the mafoo had evidently been found asleep by the police constable, but instead of taking his name and that of his employer, the police took the mafoo, brougham, and pony to the Sinza Police Station. The consequence was that when Mr. and Mrs. Carter came out of the Circus at 11.30 p.m. they could not find their carriage and had to walk home—a distance of about a mile. The mafoo had in his possession a licence issued by the Municipal Council, which bore Mr. Carter's name and address, and it would have been a simple matter for the policeman to ask for the licence and thus obtain all the information he required for the purpose of issuing a summons against the defendant. A licence was partly for the purpose of identification, and one of the conditions of the licence was to the effect that the licensee was to a certain extent liable for the wrongful acts of his servants in charge of the carriage. The conduct of the police was not only unwarranted but stupid. This happened on the 1st instant, but nothing further was heard of the matter until the 7th instant. About 8 a.m. on that day a detective-constable called on Mr. Carter and told him that his mafoo would have to be at the Mixed Court at 8 a.m. next day. Mr. Carter said it was most inconvenient, as it gave him no chance of obtaining a substitute and he required his

mafoo next morning. Mr. Carter went to the Police Station and communicated with Capt. Boissragon by telephone. The argument on the telephone was not very cordial, and it was perhaps fortunate that a considerable length of wire separated the speakers. However, Capt. Boissragon eventually agreed that the hearing of the charge should stand over until the 11th instant. To Mr. Carter's surprise, next morning the mafoo was arrested on a warrant and taken to prison. This was, to say the least, a very spiteful act. Counsel said he had nothing to say in defence of the mafoo: he simply wished to bring the extremely arbitrary conduct of the police to the notice of the public and of the Watch Committee.

Inspector Bourke and Sergeant Macgregor said it was customary in such cases to take the offender to the Station for the purpose of identifying him. The name on the licence was not sufficient. The mafoo on the box might not actually be in the employ of the holder of the licence. In many cases, too, mafos not properly identified were in the habit of sending substitutes to Court.

In reply to the Assessor, Detective-Sergeant Burnside said that he applied for the warrant on the grounds that the defendant intended to go into the country and would probably not appear in answer to the charge. Mr. Carter had told the police that he could not guarantee his mafoo's appearance at Court.

The Assessor said the defendant would be fined \$1. With regard to the action of the police in the matter, he had no doubt that Mr. Carter had been put to some inconvenience, but the police were only taking the usual course. The warrant had been signed by him (the Assessor), and it was the natural course for the police to adopt if they thought that the defendant did not intend to come to Court. He would, however, convey Mr. Phillips' remarks to the Consul-General.

The Remarkable Arson Case.

The woman Chien Sun-sze was again brought up on the charge of arson and of stealing jewels and clothing valued at \$30,000 from 1733 Avenue Road in April last. The charge sheet also contained the names of Zia Nee-chang, for whom Mr. Loftus Jones appeared, and of a mafoo and an amah. All four were charged with the same offences but only the woman Chien was brought forward.

Replying to the Assessor, Detective Aiers said the property recovered included four boxes of clothing and ornaments and a quantity of jewellery.

Mr. Jones asked if anyone was present to prosecute in the case against Zia.

The Assessor said the Court was acting on a written petition put in. The police had already intimated that they did not wish to prosecute Zia, but he was mentioned in the prosecutor's petition and therefore it was considered necessary to arrest him.

Mr. Jones protested against any prosecution without direct evidence from the prosecutor, or any deviation from the recognised procedure of the Court.

The Assessor intimated that the case against Chien Sun-sze would be dealt with first and afterward the other prisoners would be tried in the ordinary way.

Prisoner was interrogated by the magistrate and reiterated that she was not present when the fire was discovered, that she did not know how it originated but was told of it afterwards. The jewellery removed and recovered was her own property and ornaments. She took them away, when her husband, the prosecutor, wanted her to go to Nanking.

After the interrogation had been continued for a long time,

The Assessor announced that all the prisoners would be acquitted. There was

no proof of arson by any of them, and the woman had made out a reasonable plea that the property removed was her own. As the prosecutor had not appeared to make any answer to this defence the Court had no option but to acquit all the prisoners.

The security was then returned to Zia, and the mafos and amah were put forward to be formally discharged.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"The stomach," says Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and pitiable about the position of the stomach in the human body. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both, up to the bag's elastic capacity; and, if he wants to, he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist; it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law; it just takes what comes, and abides its time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged stomach turns against its owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, off-hand, that the owner really intended to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortluda, of Dan Street, Burgersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on 4th April, 1904, this very year, re-member, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings; of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyrannised over him, how it affected his kidneys and how he was finally cured. He says:—"For eleven years I suffered from kidney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system."

"I always had a great deal of trouble in passing anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite. At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when it did arrive there was no relief. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any person quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. VORTLUDA."

That is the news from Burgersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Main Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's remedies describing his own case. He, too, was a slave to the outraged stomach. He says:—"For three years I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything.

Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak, and I was surprised at the change it effected in my condition. On rising in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies, but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to give it a trial. After the first bottle the dizziness and bilious feeling left me, and I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured."

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup, which soothes the stomach and transforms it once more into a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave.

BIRTH.

McCANN.—On the 1st of July, 1904, at Petaihoa, the wife of J. H. McCann, American Board Mission, Tientsin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREIG—WALLACE.—On the 12th of July, 1904, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, R. A., James Alexander Greig, F.R.C.S., Ed., to Isabella (Ella) Thomson, daughter of the late Michael Wallace, Esq., Leven, Scotland.

DEATH.

GALLES.—On the 7th of July, 1904, at Hamburg, F. W. Galles, formerly of Shanghai, aged 61 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
July 6	29.79	82.4	S.E. by E.	3	85.4	79.0	92.2	76.0	C.
7	29.76	83.0	S.S.E.	3	86.0	78.6	92.2	75.9	C.
8	29.61	82.2	S.E. by S.	1	88.0	79.4	93.9	72.6	C.
9	29.64	83.0	S.	1	84.6	76.4	88.9	73.0	C.
10	29.74	79.4	N. by N.W.	2	77.6	69.5	84.4	68.6	C.
11	29.83	78.4	N.	3	75.4	73.2	80.1	67.3	C.
12	29.87	76.6	N.E. by N.	3	73.0	71.6	75.4	69.6	C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. YARRA.—For Hongkong—Mrs. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Evenburg and child; Mrs. and Miss Rangel and child, Mrs. Fiedler, Mrs. Kirkham, Misses Nisson Podrnichik, and Murakami, Messrs. J. L. Kimmins, W. Webb-Bowen, Ch. P. Kristy, R. A. Johnston and child, George Clarbe, Ranzini, Tong Wai-ting, H. Pingya, Jacob Fradias, Rignaholli, Mandjour, G. Pazzato, K. Hasegawa, and C. H. Clouston. For Saigon—Miss E. Watson, Messrs. Ambo, Jacob Steinhaut and Jules Brulat. For Singapore—Mrs. Smith, and Mr. N. H. Bramwell. For Batavia—Mr. Tong Hong-ye. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Messrs. P. P. Kremer, Maurice Allix, Sennet, Alphonse, Le Golleur, Huet Eugene, A. Coppieters, Luis Fernandes da Silva, José Maria Viva, James Alex. Barrie, Müller, Feuillet, E. Ruffio, Daverio, Francisco Marques Mirco, and Arthur Louis.

Per str. KUTWO.—For Chinkiang—Mr. D. A. Campbell. For Nanking—Mr. W. P. Jones. For Kiukiang—Mrs. Marshall

and baby, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. King Hiller and two children. For Hankow—Mr. A. M. Price.

Per str. HSINYU.—For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Lee.

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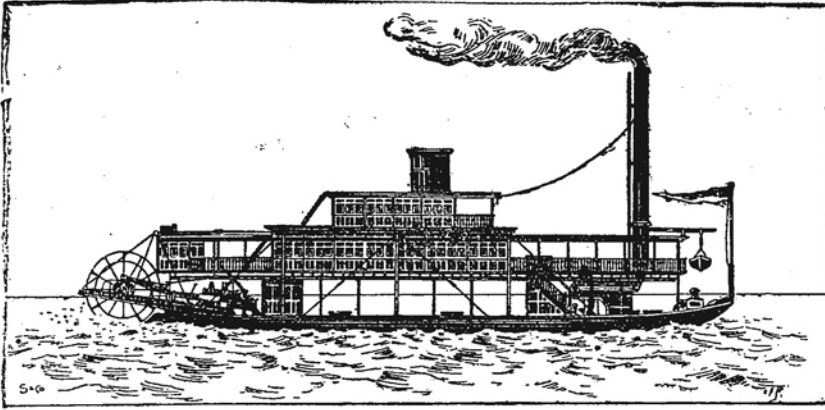
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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1904.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE HUANGPU.

WE have insisted so often on the urgency of this question, pointing out how our once noble river is deteriorating from day to day, owing to the indifference of the Chinese authorities, and the apathy of many of the foreigners most directly concerned who comfort themselves with the thought that it will last their time and that posterity can look after itself, that we fear our readers must be tired of the subject. The united wisdom of the Diplomatic Body at Peking did succeed in getting a provision for the improvement of the Huangpu inserted in the Peace Protocol; but their united efforts since have not succeeded in getting the successive Viceroy at Nanking to take the necessary step to make the provision effective, and the deterioration of the river goes on unheeded. The present Viceroy has recently put forth a proposal that he shall do the work himself at his own expense, a proposition that has been generally favourably received; but another and very practical scheme is now proposed, and we give below a sketch plan of part of the work that it is proposed to undertake. This sketch, it will be seen, only shows the proposed work as far as the Comopolitan Dock, but the design is to carry the work as far as Black Point, leaving the improvement of the river thence to its mouth at Woosung to the Chinese authorities.

We understand that the scheme grew out of an application by the energetic firm of Carlowitz & Co. to be allowed to make a new bund to their own property at their own expense. They were informed by the harbour authorities that there was every chance of a favourable consideration being granted to a petition if it came from the riparian landowners jointly instead of separately, and the result has been the presentation of the following petition, with a large number of influential signatures:—

Shanghai, March, 1904.

To the Commissioner of Customs,
Shanghai.

SIR,—We beg to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the River Whampoo which is rapidly de-

teriorating and in so doing depreciating the value of our property on its banks.

In our judgment the matter is so serious as to call for immediate action being taken to rectify the damage that is being caused not only to ourselves but to the trade of the Port generally.

We understand that Experts are practically agreed that the proper way to arrest the deterioration of the river is by correcting the irregularity of its width and making same increase towards its mouth in agreement with a certain accepted formula as shown by accompanying plan, and we respectfully urge that this or some similar scheme of conservancy be at once adopted and that owners of river frontages be permitted at their own expense to bund out in front of their respective lots to the line determined on.

For ourselves we agree to bund our properties accordingly and at our own expense directly permission is given, it being understood that title deeds will be granted for all land so reclaimed at the present Shenko price of Tls. 300 per mow including all expenses and we have no doubt other riverside owners will be ready to accept such a plan.

In such manner a great portion of the work of conserving the river would be done without the authorities having to raise special funds for the purpose, and thereby one of the objections to the action "Want of Funds" largely removed.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Butterfield & Swire (Agents China Nav. Co., Ltd.).

Léon Robert (Procure des Missions Etrangères).

Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. (Arnhold, Karberg and Co., Agents).

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sooy. Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (R. Lemke, Manager).

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New Engineering and Ship-building Works, Ltd.

David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

Atkinson and Dallas.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. (F. Ehrhardt, Agent).

Trustees of the Estate of Geo. McBain deceased.

Tata and Co.

J. Cooper (by his attorney L. R. Burkhardt).

China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd. (Snethlage and Co., General Managers).

Liddell Bros. and Co.

S. E. Lalcaça (by his attorneys J. P. Bisset and Co.).

S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. (J. R. Twentyman and John Prentice, Managing Directors).

Thomas Weir.

James Weir (by his attorney Thos. Weir).

Henry Morris for Una Morris.

Chinese Cotton Cloth Spinning and Weaving Administration.

P. Varawa, Agent Chinese Eastern Railway Co. (Sea-going Steamship Service).

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (J. Yamamoto, Manager).

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To this is appended the following letter of approval from nearly all the prominent steamship agencies in the port:—

Having considered the scheme proposed by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Léon Robert, Nippon Yusen Kaisha & others for the improvement of the river Whampoo as per their letter of March, 1904, addressed to the Commissioner of Customs together with plan or chart showing bund lines we have much pleasure in offering our support of same.
A. M. Marshall,

Agent, The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

J. Chapsal,

Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

B. Plachke,

Inspector, Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Fearon, Daniel & Co.

Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

per pro. Sander Wieler & Co.-H. Vogler, Agents, Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

per pro. Shewan, Tomes, & Co.-J. H. T. McMurtrie,

Agents, "Shire" Line of Steamers;

Portland & Asiatic Steamship Co.

American & Asiatic Steamship Co.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents, "Ben" Line Steamers.

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.-H. A. Macray, Manager.

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The East Asiatic Co.-Fr. Kinch, Managing Director.
 as Agents also for The Est Asiaticque Francaise.
 as Agents also for The Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co.
 H. Robertson,
 Agency Volunteer Fleet (Russian).
 R. Kohler
 Inspector, Hamburg-Amerika Line.

As will be seen in the sketch plan hereunder, the scheme includes the right bank of the river, including Pootung Point, it being designed to rectify the acute angle there, the sudden contraction of the bed of the river at this point, in connection with the exceptional widening of the bed immediately above and below, the resultant chowchow water, and the mouth of the Soochow Creek, which has been allowed to run wild altogether. This has been the unfortunate result of the timidity of the Chinese local authorities when they last dug out the bed of the Soochow Creek; they did not continue their operations below the Stone Bridge from a fear of coming into collision with the foreign municipality; and they have been constantly afraid of interfering with the construction by the municipality of a number of antiquated wooden bridges across the Creek, whose multitudinous piles, driven in some cases without regard to the natural flow of the current, have done incalculable injury to the waterway. It is almost incredible that the Council propose to replace the present decrepit Garden Bridge by a similar antiquated structure on piles, while they have in their possession a plan for a single-arch bridge which would be an ornament to the Settlement, and would obviate the injury that is daily accruing to the waterway at that point.

The shoaling and silting-up to which the river is subject are due in a great measure to the varying velocity of its current which in its turn is due to the irregularity in the width. When the river contracts in width and the velocity of the current increases accordingly, it scours out its bed; at Pootung Point, centrifugal forces increase the strength of the current. Great velocity of current and sharp bends lead necessarily to the formation of counter currents and whirlpools, or what is locally known as chowchow water, if the current immediately behind the bend loses force either in consequence of a shallower section of the river, or of an expansion in width, or of the entrance of a tributary under unsuitable conditions. It must be remembered that we are not dealing with a natural river, which might be credited with having chosen for itself its most suitable direction, but with an artificial river. The Huangpu from the Garden Bridge to the

Yangtze was originally the continuation of the Soochow Creek, and the reach in front of the Bund is an artificial cutting which was led into the then Soochow River at right angles, and it is to this we owe the present condition of this part of the river.

The increase in the velocity of the current at Pootung Point has not been limited to the extent unavoidable in consequence of the sharp bend encountered there, but has been unnaturally increased by the contraction of its course. As the sketch shows, it is proposed to correct this by removing the spit at Pootung Point. Again, the unavoidable increase in the velocity of the current at Pootung Point has not been reduced lower down to the normal by the existence of a river bed of equal section. On the contrary, the ebb tide, on issuing from the Pootung Narrows enters a basin which is much too wide for its reception, and where it is not properly trained, and the chowchow water already referred to is the result. By this chowchow water the river bed is scoured out into a deep hole, and the resulting silt is deposited in the dead back-water below the Pootung Point. The so-called City Bar is also a consequence of the excessive width of the river's bed. It is, therefore, necessary that the river immediately below Pootung Point should be reduced to its normal width, by which reduction the channel navigable by large vessels would be increased.

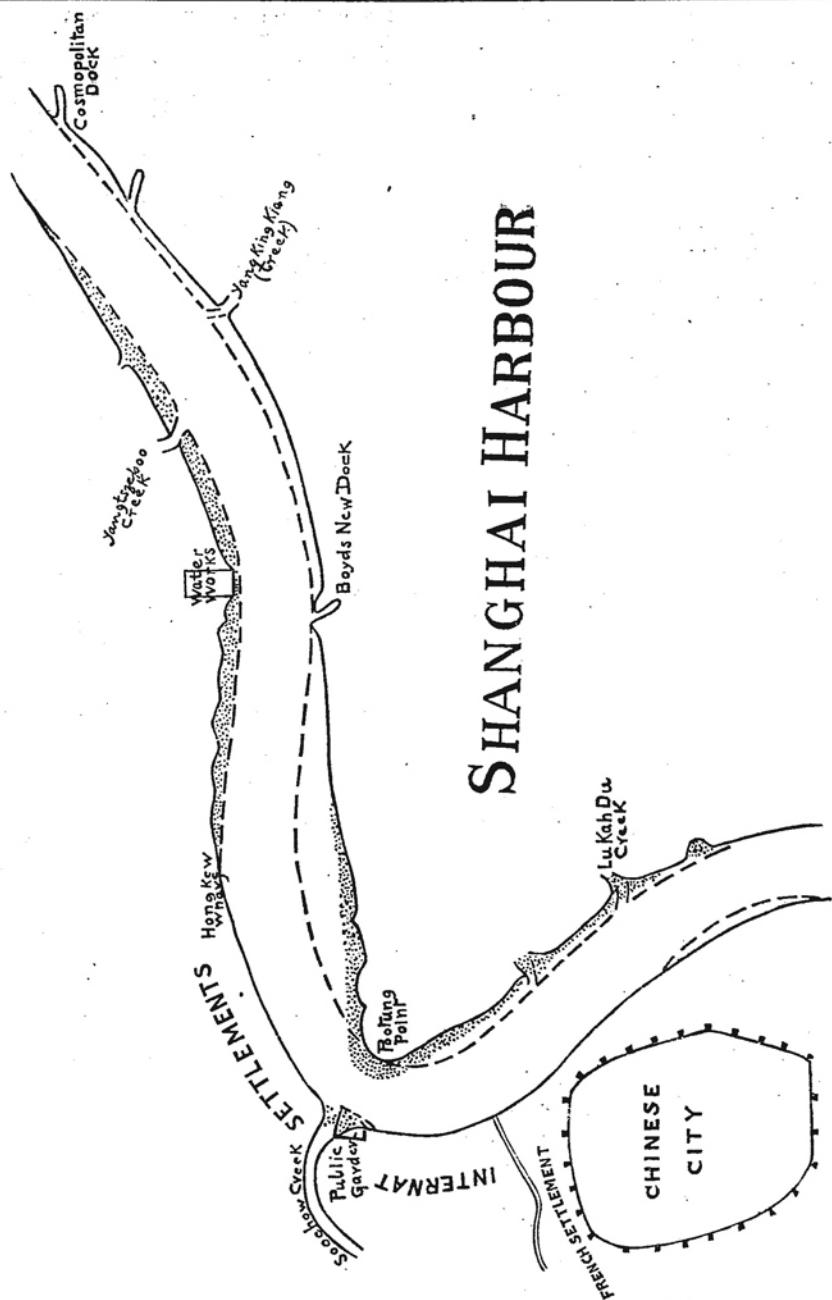
Again, the Soochow Creek now enters what was once its own continuation, but has become a separate river, under the most unfavourable imaginable conditions, that is to say, against, instead of in line with, the current of the river. In other words, the present mouth of the creek does not point down river as it should, but up river, so that the flood tide has no

free entrance and the ebb tide no free exit. The mouth of the creek must be corrected, as the sketch below indicates, so that it may point down-river, and must be reduced to the section called for by its present reduced size. When this is done the influences equally disturbing and prejudicial to the river and the creek will be removed. An incidental advantage will be a considerable and valuable addition to the area of the Public Garden, which is confessedly much too small for the existing foreign population of Shanghai. The correction and proper bunding-out of the right bank of the river will put a stop to the continuing tendency of the Huangpu still further to eat away its concave banks. Every foot of mud that the river eats away in one place it deposits in another place where it is not wanted.

One result of the proposed training of the lower reaches of the river will be the reclamation of the great piece of ground near the Flour Mill which Mr. Mobsby and the late Mr. Smedley proposed to convert into a public park, in accordance with the scheme and plan which we published at the time. Should, then, the petition we have printed above be granted, and the Harbour authorities may be trusted to take care that the new bunding lines are in accordance with the most approved practice of scientific river correction, considerable progress will be made with the general improvement of the Huangpu, to the great benefit of the shipping interests and the further prosperity and development of Shanghai.

The objection is made that by the scheme proposed the river will be greatly narrowed. Undoubtedly the actual surface of the river will be narrowed; but the concomitant increase in depth and in uniformity of depth will much increase the navigable width of the river. The attainment of a uniform width of fifteen hundred feet of fairly deep water will enable much larger vessels than now come into the harbour, to come up to the wharves, and to swing freely at their moorings in the centre of the channel, with a navigable passage on each side for incoming and outgoing vessels respectively. Much of the present width of the river, useful as it looks on the surface, is really useless except to small craft from its concomitant shallowness; and the advantage of so deepening the channel that the big mail and cargo steamers which cannot now come beyond Woosung, will be able to come right up to Shanghai, will appeal to everybody; and the present scheme promises to secure this without the levying of any tax on the community or the shipping; a very important point; and we commend it accordingly to the careful consideration of all who are interested in the present and future welfare of Shanghai.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.



SHANGHAI HARBOUR

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE CHEFOO STORY AGAIN.

London via Bombay, 14th July.
At St. Petersburg an official communication from the General Staff says that Viceroy Alexeieff and the

military staff send reports, from Japanese sources, that the Japanese attacked the positions at Port Arthur on the night of the 10th July. They were repulsed with losses so enormous that it is difficult to calculate them, but they are estimated at 30,000.

A previous unofficial report to the same effect stated that the losses were due to Russian mines.—*Reuter*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH COLLIER.

A private telegram received yesterday from Chefoo reports that the C. E. and M. Company's str. Hsiping has been captured by the Japanese,

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

London, 14th July.

General Macdonald hopes to be ready to advance towards Lhasa to-morrow and is expected to arrive there on the 5th of August.—*Exclusive service.*

THE ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

London, 14th July.

The Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty is regarded as an outcome of the King's visit to Kiel, Germany

broached the subject months ago, but it was then coolly received by Great Britain.—*Exclusive service.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MALAYA.

London, via Bombay 14th July.

The Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttleton (Colonial Secretary) replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Henniker-Heaton (Canterbury, C.), said that the convention for the construction by the Malay States of a railway through Johore, continuing the main line, was signed on the 11th inst.—*Reuter.*

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY LOAN.

London via Bombay, 14th July.

The "Morning Post" states that the Chinese Imperial Railway Loan of £2,250,000 sterling at 5 per cent guaranteed by the Chinese Government was issued to-day at 97½ for the construction of the line from Shanghai to Nanking. Subscribers are also to receive one-fifth of the net profits of the railway.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIE CE.

Peking, 13th July.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Tibetan Envoy, Kêng-chih-to-h-ching-à.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 15th July.

The Anglo-German arbitration treaty has been signed by both Powers. The English Press considers the closing of the arbitration treaty in a very friendly manner, and as a further sign of the re-approaching of both Powers, and as a very agreeable result of the Kiel meeting, by means of which small differences between the Powers have been overcome as far as possible.

The re-election of President Porfirio Diaz in Mexico is here considered as a sign of the permanent consolidation of the conditions in that country.

With this issue of the "North China Daily News" we present as supplement a panoramic map of the Liaotung Peninsula and Port Arthur, showing the relative positions of the opposing armies. It is revised and brought up to date as far as possible from a map issued by the "Osaka Mainichi." To ensure greater clearness, it will be observed, places are indicated by numbers explained in a key attached

The R. M. S. Empress of India arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

H. M. S. THETIS left Shanghai yesterday for firing practice, and the Iphigenia came up to the buoy off the bund.

The C. M. S. Haeting, which arrived here yesterday from Tientsin and Chefoo, reports passing the British fleet at anchor in Yungching Bay on the 12th instant.

We understand that in view of the possibility of complications, the directors of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. have decided not to sell their steamer Leeyuen at present.

The "P. and T. Times" learns that H. M. S. Espiegle has returned to Chinwangtao, the Russians having objected to her presence at Newchwang. The Sivoutch is now at the mouth of the Liao.

MR. JOSEPH MORGAN, whose death occurred yesterday at the age of 59, had been in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs for about 40 years. As chief examiner he has long been a familiar figure on the Bund, and many, especially of our older residents, will regret his loss.

THE body of Mr. Middleton, the Associated Press correspondent, who recently succumbed to an attack of dysentery at Liaoyang, is expected in Chefoo within a day or two. The remains will be interred here temporarily, awaiting their final removal to the United States.—"Chefoo Daily News"

WE regret to hear that Miss Rhodesia, the popular lady juggler of Harmston's Circus, went into Hospital yesterday, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. The members of the Company have been very unfortunate since their arrival in Shanghai, as Mr. Vantall and Mme. Bugny have already been in Hospital some days.

THE C. N. S. CHENAN, which arrived here yesterday from Newchwang and Chefoo, reports: Between Drinkwater and Chiayao Lighthouses, signalled by a Customs cruiser, supposed to be the Ping-ching; she wished to be reported all well. At 1 p.m. on the 11th instant, sighted eight large ships of war, twelve miles E. by S. of the N. E. Promontory.

At an extraordinary general meeting held yesterday of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Ltd., the series of resolutions already advertised in connection with a proposed increase of capital were duly carried, together with an additional provision that the proposed new shares shall, in the first place, be offered to the shareholders of the present company.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety, says the "Chefoo Daily News," is being manifested by the friends of Mr. Manusso, formerly manager for E. L. Mondon, Ltd., at Port Arthur, who left that place in a junk on the 2nd of June bound for Chefoo. Several of his acquaintances who departed from Port Arthur subsequently have arrived here, and are inclined to believe some mishap has befallen Mr. Manusso. Indefinite reports of the sinking of the junk in which he set sail reached them shortly after his departure, but they were inclined to think he would get through safely. He has failed to arrive at his intended destination, however.

BESIDES Rear-Admiral de Jonquières, a number of prominent naval officials are registered at the Hotel des Colonies, including the Commander of the Italian flagship Marco Polo, Capt. Presbitero; Captain Raffaele Borea of the Elba; Commandant Sènes of the Pascal, Lt. de V. Beaussaint, Commanding the Javeline, as well as Lt. de V. Raoul Desserienne of the Montcalm and other officers of the Guéydon and Sully.

A FATAL accident occurred on the river between 3 and 4 a.m. on Wednesday morning. A boat containing several coolies who were coming up from the Norwegian str. Providence was collided with by an outward-bound steamer when opposite the China Merchants' Lower Wharves. It is supposed that several of the coolies were drowned, as only twelve have yet been accounted for. One was picked up by an American man-of-war in the vicinity and eleven others were rescued by the I.-C. S. Suivo and returned to Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

WE have received from the Educational Association of China a translation of Dr. Henry D. Porter's Text-book on "Elementary Physiology," for the use of schools. The book is profusely illustrated with representations of the various parts of the human body, and also contains several coloured plates illustrating the human system. This valuable work is translated into easy Wénli, especially adapted to impart the necessary knowledge into the receptive mind of the scholar, and should be a most useful text book for all grades of schools.

THE closing exercises of the Summer term at St. John's College, Jessfield, were held yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators, native and foreign. The first item of the programme was a battalion parade of the College Volunteer Corps. Then followed speeches by H. E. Chu Pau-fay and the Rev. A. J. Walker, B. A., and the distribution of prizes and the 100 medals presented by Prince Pu Lun. A most enjoyable afternoon terminated with a scene from Shakespeare's Henry VIII, acted by eight students of the college.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers to the 9th and 12th inst. respectively.—Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Governor Tuan Fang have been given the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan as a reward for their contribution of \$5,000 to the Japanese Red Cross Society.—The "Chefoo Daily News" says that a Russo-Chinese Bank clerk who left Port Arthur on Saturday last, and arrived at Chefoo the next day reports that the Russian fleet has suffered no severe loss except the Petropavlovsk. The Retvisan is thoroughly repaired and the Pallada is patched with wood. There are two vessels still under repair. No guardship has been sunk. "He was of opinion that the morale of the fleet is very poor. The entrance to Port Arthur is so mined and countermined that the Russians are very chary of going out. As far as he knew the only decisive fighting lately was the Japanese attack on a position near Golden Hill which was successful."—Another anonymous refugee reports that the Russian men-of-war which came out of the harbour recently succeeded in shelling the Japanese out of a position they had captured on the heights, and enabling seven thousand previously unsuccessful Russian troops to reoccupy it.

THE steamer *Argo* which left Chefoo for Japan at midnight on Saturday, when some distance out discovered a defective boiler tube. The second engineer went down and made an effort to repair the defect, but before the work could be accomplished the tube burst, severely cutting his forehead. The ship put about and returned to Chefoo, where the injured man was taken ashore and placed in the hospital. The attending physician, Dr. Molyneux, reported at 7 o'clock last night that the injuries from scalding are quite severe, and that there is cause for some apprehension as to the condition of the man's eyes, the face and neck being badly burned. The patient has not yet fully recovered from the shock. The injured man's name could not be ascertained last night.—Chefoo Daily News.

It is with very deep regret that we have to announce the untimely death at Hankow of Mr. W. N. Lovatt, Tide-Surveyor and Harbour Master there. Although the weather was unusually hot, Mr. Lovatt went for his usual walk round the race-course, came back, was stricken with heat-apoplexy and died. Mr. Lovatt had been very many years in the Customs Service, and there was never a man in any walk of life who more deservedly gained and retained the respect and love of all who knew him. He was emphatically a man of a million, everything that an old soldier, as he was, should be. He retired once on a competency, which he invested in a farm in America, but he lost his money and had to return to work in the Customs. At the River Ports, and at every port in China where he was known, the greatest sorrow at his loss, and the deepest sympathy with his widow and family will be felt.

We have received a book on Modern Education, translated by the Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott, of St John's College, Jessfield, and printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press. The work contains many valuable hints which should be specially interesting to Chinese Educationists. We have also received the "Lawkangpo," or "A Journal for the Times," edited by Mr. J. Sadler, and published once in ten days, and this number contains amongst others an interesting article on "the Inspector-General (of Customs) and his Plans," by the Editor, and on "Chinese Emigrants and Education." We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the "Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao," or "Chinese Christian Review" for July, edited by the Rev. W. A. Cornaby, printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press, and published by the Diffusion Society. An essay on "Enlightened Patriotism" by the Editor in this number of that paper is especially interesting.

At the Portuguese Court yesterday, before Mr. O. G. Potier, Consul-General, S. F. Marques, of No. 1381, Woosung Road, was charged with extorting the sum of \$15 from a Chinese complainant by means of threats and false pretences, in a house, No. 1323, North Szechuen Road, at 7.15 p.m. on the 13th instant. From the evidence of Inspector Bourke and Detective-sergeant Vaughan, it appeared that the defendant visited the complainant's house, and representing himself to be a detective in the Municipal Police Force, accused the complainant of gambling in his house and demanded the sum of \$20 to hush the matter up. The complainant, not having that sum, re-

quested the defendant to call again, and in the meantime gave information to the police, with the result that the defendant was arrested on calling a second time for the money. The prisoner was dismissed, with the warning if he was ever brought before the Court again on a similar charge he would be sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

VICEROY YUAN SHIH-KAI recognises that ignorance is a great source of misunderstandings between people. The "Peking and Tientsin Times" says:—

"Taotai Yen Shih-ching, Co-Director of the Office of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin has been ordered by the Viceroy to compile a book of treaties, agreements, and all other matters concerning foreign intercourse in Peiyang from the time when the first five ports, viz:—Shanghai, Ningpo, Canton, Foochow, and Amoy were opened, up to the present. Owing to the Boxer movement, all the archives and papers in the Viceroy's yamen at Paoiting and Tientsin were destroyed, and so all officials have been asked to send copies of all documents and dispatches to the before-mentioned Taotai. The book will be composed of twenty kinds of articles under the headings of railways, mining, telegraphs, foreign intercourse, etc., and is intended to extend the knowledge of all Chinese people in Peiyang.

We have received from the Presbyterian Mission Press the July issue of the "Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal." Its frontispiece is a view of the L. M. S. Theological College, Hankow, and it contains articles by the Rev. James Jackson, Dr. Du Bose, the Rev. H. Loomis, and the Rev. J. S. Whitewright, and there are the usual educational and other departments.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan and Mr. Y. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finances, Tokio, for a beautifully printed brown-book, "The Fourth Financial and Economical Annual of Japan, 1904," issued by the Department of Finance, and printed at the Government Printing Office, Tokio. It is a most comprehensive volume of 153 pages, in English, containing all possible information on the financial and economical status and conditions of the Empire, its agriculture, industry, commerce, domestic and foreign, banking facilities, and communications, with a separate chapter on Formosa, numerous tables, an admirable coloured map of Japan, and numerous coloured diagrams, putting the statistics of the Empire in a form which appeals readily to the eye.

We have received from Mr. Max Nössler proof sheets of a number of new and interesting publications in the German language, the most important being perhaps those of a finely illustrated volume on "Die Frauen des Orients." Two other books, also of large size and containing pictures are a long and detailed account of a trip across the Siberian railway by Eugen Zabel, and a handsome volume on the Japanese Court by Ottham von Mohl, a chamberlain of the Kaiser. We have also received from Mr. Nössler the first number of the sixth year's issue of "Der Deutscher Industrie-Anzeiger für Ostasien," containing articles on notable German industries and engineering works, and a literary supplement with articles mostly of travel, and dealing with such widely-separated parts of the world as the Solomon Islands, the Arctic regions visited by the Fram expedition, Siberia,

and Japan. We have also received from the same firm a large and very well-executed map of the seat of war extending north and south from Harbin to Seoul, and east and west from beyond Shanhai-kuan to beyond Vladivostok. It should be accurate, for it is a French translation of the Russian Staff map, and it contains insets of the environs of Port Arthur and the environs of Vladivostok. It is one of the best maps of this part of the world that we have so far seen. We have also received from Messrs. Max Nössler & Co. a coloured map on a large scale of Southern Manchuria, from north of Mukden to Port Arthur, published at Berlin, from Russian sources, unusually full of names, and very clearly executed, as German maps always are. Its title is "Russisch-Japanischer Kriegsschauplatz, Karte III, Port Arthur-Mukden," and the published price is one mark.

We have received from Messrs. Siemssen & Co., the agents here, the revenue account and balance sheet for 1903 of the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co. in Hamburg. The income and expenditure may be tabulated as follows, in marks:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
Marine Insurance...	13,084,974	12,756,459
Accident do...	423,839	499,923
Responsibility do...	343,498	363,405
Burglary do...	74,575	82,099
Net profit .....	.....	225,000

Total...13,926,886 13,926,886

The paid-up capital of the company is 1,125,000 marks, on which a dividend is paid at the rate of 12 per cent. The total assets of the company on the 31st of December last, less shareholders' bonds, were 8,507,937 marks.

We have received two numbers of "La Chronique Coloniale, Commerciale, Industrielle, Maritime, et Financière," an eight-page weekly paper in a cover, published at Brussels. The defence of the government of the Congo occupies a good deal of space in its columns, and there are instalments of a history of Japan, some general commercial news making up the contents. It is mentioned that a steamer of 500 tons, the largest to date, had been launched at Léopoldville, on the Congo. It is stated, too, that the French, German, Belgian, and Dutch trans-Atlantic lines had reduced the third-class fare between Europe and America to £2, "in order to fight the Cunard Company, which has already conquered the Ocean Trust."

Our correspondent at Taik'anghsien, Honan, writes under date the 30th ult.:—"In July 1900 I had occasion to send a man from here to Shak'tien (540 li) for medical advice. The man left here on Monday morning (July 2) and returned on Sunday evening (July 8) having travelled just over 1,000 li (about 600 km.) in 7 days including two and a-half days' rest en route. He rode the same donkey the whole distance. This is perhaps a more remarkable performance than M. Trotter's in Siam reported in the "North-China Herald" of June 17th 1904."

THE "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Rochefort" announces that Russia has obtained from China the concession for a branch railway which will leave the Trans-Siberian near Lake Baikal, cross Mongolia and the whole length of Szechuan, and end at the Tibetan frontier close to the terminus of the French Kuman Railway. The project, it

is allowed, seems a little premature; but it is bold and seductive, and if ever put into execution, it will be the natural combination of the efforts that are being made in Asia by France and Russia.

We have received Tientsin papers to the 8th inst.—An unidentified fish about 9ft. long was washed ashore at Peitaiho on the 2nd.—The Japanese are changing the gauge of the Manchurian railway taken by them to the standard width.—The Swanley cleared for Durban on the 2nd with 2,316 coolies.—Two newspaper correspondents have been ordered out of Newchwang by the Russian authorities.—Sir Robert Hart left Peking for Peitaiho on the 6th.—Mails were still coming through from Vladivostok to Tientsin, taking eight days en route.

We have received the "Chefoo Daily News" to the 9th inst.—The British fleet at Weihaiwei dressed ship on the 4th, although there were no U. S. men-of-war or dignitaries in the port.—Brevet Vice-Admiral Prince Uchtonski has been given the command of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur.—The "Novi Krai" is still expecting that General Kuropatkin will bring an army from the north to relieve Port Arthur.—Chinese refugees aver that they have been engaged cutting up iron piping into lengths to make improvised shells.—There were many exciting reports from Port Arthur, brought by refugees, reports of which the supply seems to be endless.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 5th, Yokohama the 4th, and Kobe the 7th inst.—The British Government is of opinion, in reply to Sir Claude MacDonald's enquiry, that British residents in Japan cannot claim exemption from war taxes.—The Korean Government has refused the application of the Nagamori Syndicate for timber-felling and land-reclaiming concessions.—It is reported that the Japanese have proposed to General Kuropatkin an exchange of prisoners, but the proposal was declined.—It was believed that the Russian torpedo-boats had been laying mines in Gensan harbour.—Dr. Nagao Ariga, the well-known authority on International Law, has been attached as legal adviser to the staff of Marshal Oyama, with whom he served in the China-Japan war.—According to the "Kokumin Shinbun," the succession to Sir Robert Hart lies between Sir Robert Bredon, Mr. Hippisley, and Mr. F. E. Taylor.—The finances of the St. Louis Exhibition are not very flourishing, owing it is reported, to insufficient advertising.—The Norwegian steamer Nor, chartered by the M. B. K., from Yokohama to Otaru, stranded on the 1st at Sarugamori in a dense fog. The steamer was wrecked, but the crew were saved.—The British steamer Kieltan, which left Otaru on the 28th ult. with 60,000 railway sleepers for Fusan, Corea, has not been heard of. She would be near the Tushima Strait when the Vladivostok squadron was thereabouts.

THE "Nagasaki Press" has the following dispatch from Moscow, dated the 24th May:—

"Both at Poltava and Kremenchug there was an incipient mutiny among the men of the 33rd, 34th, and 36th Rifle Regiments. Nearly every company informed its captain that it would not proceed to Manchuria. The situation was saved in the first place by the strenuous appeals and exhortations of

Gen. Kaulbars, from Odessa, and Gen. Sukhomlinoff, from Kieff, where he holds the chief command of the South-Western Military Province, and, in the last instance, by the presence and address of the Emperor. Those significant incidents have since been the all-absorbing topics in military circles, and they have caused great alarm at the War Office. It is not less noteworthy that there is no mention of courts-martial at Kremenchug, Poltava, or Kharkoff. The Czar's "magnificent receptions" were officially manufactured, and the "wild popular enthusiasm" at the three places mentioned is an exaggerated fiction of the Court and official chroniclers. There is now abundant, independent, and unquestionably credible evidence to show that, had it not been for the Imperial visit, there would have occurred alarming military demonstrations, both at Poltava and Kremenchug, and to what those might have led it is not pleasant for the authorities to contemplate."

DETAILED particulars in regard to the reinforcements for Gen. Kuropatkin are contained in a St. Petersburg dispatch quoted by the "Japan Daily Herald." From this we learn that the first division, 20,000 men of the Tenth Army Corps, has crossed the Ural mountains, and following them is a continuous stream of troop trains. The last men of the Tenth and the Seventeenth Corps are scheduled to reach Liaoyang on the 27th of August. The infantry will cross Lake Baikal in ferry-boats, and the cavalry will ride around the circular track. The mobilisation of the First Army Corps is hurrying. Two regiments of the Twenty-second division are at Novgorod, and one of the Thirty-seventh at Pakoff, thirty-one miles south-west of St. Petersburg, where the reserve men will join. The two divisions were expected to start for the front on the 23rd of June.

GENERAL Kuropatkin's army in Manchuria is facing worse foes than the Japanese, according to a special cable received in London from a staff correspondent. Starvation, disease, and revolt are rife, and the knout is even being used on the troops to prevent irregularities. This correspondent says the great encampment of the Russians at Liaoyang, thirty-nine miles below Mukden, where Kuropatkin has fixed his headquarters, is especially stricken with smallpox, 100 or more fresh cases being reported each day. Liaoyang is a small town and the huts are insufficient for the occupation of one-third of the troops. Pneumonia is tragically prevalent, and this disease, added to the smallpox epidemic, has taxed the meagre capacity of the hospital corps, so that all conditions lead toward consternation and death. More than this, formidable Lake Baikal is still causing an ugly congestion of provision trains, and starvation is literally facing the troops. The unstricken ones never know when the end or convalescence comes. The dead are buried in the night and the guards who make the quarantine effectual hear the sounds of suffering, but see nothing. Many internal disorders arise among the soaked, shivering and half-starved masses of men. Desertions are common. Deserters are shot before the men as a check to the military sin. The Japanese have wormed their way repeatedly through the lines, and temporarily at least cut off communication. The guards in the district are brutally punished whenever the destructive genius of the Japanese finds vent. The days of the lash are not over in Manchuria.—"Japan Daily Herald."

THE "Japan Mail" of the 8th says:—

By the usual process of growth from mouth to mouth, the Tokio public were recently led to believe that after the sinking of the Hitachi Maru, the residence of Admiral Kamimura in Tokio became an object of stone-throwing and Mrs. Kamimura and children were variously insulted. This legend met us constantly in society, and we observed wise people shake solemn heads over it, predicting that if such an ill-balanced morale were exhibited on an occasion so little justifying it, sad things might be anticipated in graver crises. Inquiries have laid bare a curious fact. Even the proverbial grain of truth can scarcely be said to exist in the case. There has not been any stone-throwing; there have not been any insults: demonstrations of every kind have been wanting; Mrs. Kamimura has lived her wonted placid undisturbed life; her children have attended school as usual without hearing so much as an allusion to the ill-fated transports; the even tenour of the Kamimura household's existence has been wholly unaltered. What then is the grain of truth? It is that one of Mrs. Kamimura's maids, when making purchases of domestic necessities, was reminded that her master had been unfortunate in bringing the enemy to conclusions. Whether even in saying this the tradesman intended to make any injurious reflection, appears very doubtful. At all events that is the whole sum and substance of the matter.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 9th inst.—Heavy rains had fallen in the New Territory, seriously injuring the rice crop.—The water reservoirs at Hongkong are all well filled.—The first trial run on the Hongkong Electric Tramway was made successfully on the 2nd.—Mr. A. H. Mancell, Secretary of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the northern branches of the company, to reside at Shanghai.—The 118 Chinese criminals exported by the French authorities at Saigon to Hongkong are all to be deported.—The report of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., for the year ended 30th April last, shows a divisible balance of \$90,970 on a paid-up capital of \$450,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent, write off \$44,222 for depreciation, and carry forward the balance, \$1,758.—The U. S. A. T. Liscum was run into at Parang, Mindanao, on the 22nd ult. by the gunboat Pampanga and had a hole knocked in her seven feet long by seven inches deep, partly below the water line.—Captain Johann Bohn, of the Chowfa, has died of apoplexy while bathing at Kohpai, Siam.—Commander Monro, H. M. S. Surveying-vessel Rambler, reports the discovery of two shoal patches near Amoy, with 3½ and 4½ fathoms at low water springs.—The plague is decreasing in Hongkong.—H. M. S. Talbot left Colombo for home on the 19th ult.—It is stated that the Vladivostok Prize Court has confiscated the British Collier Allanton, recently captured by the Vladivostok squadron.—The news had been received of the death in Bombay at the age of 80, of Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee, lately a well-known and very popular figure in Hongkong, where he spent 52 years of his life. He went home less than three months ago, having been originally steward of a river steamer. He owned the King Edward Hotel and much other property in Hongkong, and other paying enterprises, and was noted for his liberality and widely-extended charity. When Alam poisoned all the bread in Hongkong, Mr. Nowrojee obtained the contract to supply

bread to H. M. Navy, and has retained it to this day.—It is stated that the Alcoma stranded in Shimonoseki Strait and remained ashore for over an hour on her last voyage down, which ended so disastrously.—It is stated that the M.M.S. Annam has been renamed Tourane.—Five steamers were wrecked in Newfoundland waters in one week towards the end of last May.—The accounts of the Tebrun Planting Co., Ltd., for the year ended on the 30th of April last show a debit balance at profit and loss of \$42,552.

"OMPAX" writes in the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

An Australian exchange quotes some noteworthy scores recently made in English county cricket. Playing for Yorkshire against Surrey, F. S. Jackson made 158 and W. Rhodes 107. J. T. Tyldesley compiled 210 for Lancashire against Somerset. A. E. Knight (Leicestershire) scored 140 at the expense of the London County Club's bowlers. C. B. Fry, the Sussex champion, made no less than 226 in an innings against Derbyshire. W. G. Quaife, playing for Warwickshire against Essex, made 178 not out. Seymour performed brilliantly for Kent, scoring 108 and 136 not out against Worcester-shire.

The following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

The cruiser Leviathan established a new coaling record at Hongkong by shipping 2,200 tons in seven hours, an average of over 314 tons an hour.

Owing to the fact that the armoured cruiser Sully, now in Hongkong, was dispatched from France to the Far East before she was ready for the voyage, the engineers and stokers experienced terrible sufferings, especially between Jibuti and Saigon. In the absence of ventilators, says the London "Daily Express," the heat in the engine-rooms and stokeholds rose to 150 deg. F., and the vessel was almost uninhabitable. Although the engine-room watches were reduced to one hour's duration, the heat was so intense that neither officers nor men could withstand it, and everyone sought a pretext for escaping from doing duty in what was a veritable furnace.

The s.s. Sikh arrived at Hongkong yesterday with a damaged stern-frame. The vessel really is on a voyage from New York to Shanghai with 50,000 cases of kerosene, but Lloyd's agent at Manila ordered the captain to come to Hongkong for repairs. Whether or not the vessel has been ashore is hard to say, yet it seems unlikely that the stern-frame was started in a heavy seaway with a racing propeller, the vessel being pretty deeply loaded. From a casual visit to the steamer one would think that she was quite capable of proceeding to her destination and there being attended to, and it is understood that the skipper is of this way of thinking.

The captain of the s.s. Meifoo, from Shanghai yesterday, reports having passed three pirate junks off Kupchi Point, about 25 miles from Breaker Point. What grounds the skipper has for believing the junks in question to be pirate craft is hard to say, unless, of course, he passed close enough to them to observe their guns, etc. The story, however, seems quite probable coming as it does, on top of the report sent in by Capt. Ellis, of the Naval launch Alexandra. It might have a good effect if a British man-of-war were sent on a visit to the waters of Namki Island and Kupchi Point.

The Russian steamers owned by the Chinese Eastern Railways Company have been effected more adversely by the war than any other fleet. There were 17 vessels before hostilities began and now, between destruction by their friends and capture by the enemy, ten steamers at least have been lost, possibly more. The Russians, when abandoning Dalny, are reported to have blown up the Zeia, Bureia, and Nagadan, and the Nonni was destroyed by a mine a few days ago. The last-named was a steamer of 2,464 tons, built in 1901, while the three others were under 1,000 tons each. News, since the war broke out, has been received of the capture by the Japanese of the Amur, Argun, Manchuria, Mukden, Novik, and Schilka. Of these the Argun, Manchuria, and Mukden are now employed in the Japanese transport service.

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" says:—

The Philippine Moros, who were taken to the World's Fair for show purposes, struck work recently for a singular reason. The news that a small American detachment had been ambushed and massacred by the Filipinos filtered through to them, and they decided to celebrate the joyful event on American soil with a stoppage of work for six days. Their two leaders, Lumbhagnayh and Oullijah, communicated with Mr. C. H. Wex, the commissioner for that part of the Exhibition, and it needed all the commissioner's diplomatic skill to make a compromise for three days' holiday. To the great indignation of the Moros, their request to be allowed to slaughter a slave by way of celebration had to be refused. Liberal quantities of whisky and brandy were, however, provided to enable them to celebrate the massacre of the American detachment. The village is in the meantime being carefully guarded, no one is allowed to leave or enter it, and speculation is rife as to how many days it will take the Moros to sober down.

The Dallas Musical Comedy Company arrived at Colombo by the P. and O. S. Simla on the 17th ult. and opened a short season there on the 18th idem with "A Chinese Honeymoon," which was to be followed by "Kitty Grey," "What Happened to Jones," "Turned Up," "The College Girl," and "The French Maid." At the conclusion of the Colombo season, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Knight, Miss Walter, and Mr. Duncan Munro were intending to leave for England, the remainder of the company proceeding to Bombay for a short season under the management of Mr. Vallance. An important development which has taken place since the company were in Shanghai is the amalgamation with the Bandmann company. The scheme is not yet in operation. Mr. Maurice Bandmann, who is at present in England perfecting the details of the scheme, has acquired the right of playing all Mr. George Edwardes' pieces in the East, and it is in contemplation to arrange for simultaneous tours among the combination, one company touring India, China and the Straits, and the other Canada. Mr. Henry Dallas is not expected to arrive in India until December.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Edwin Burgis and seconded by Mr. W. E. Wellmer, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 4th of May, was defeated by a large majority:—"As Imperial and local taxation is the cost of maintaining the British market, and forms a part of the

cost of domestic production, this Chamber is of opinion that the free admission of foreign competing labour products into the British market is unfair and injurious to home industries and the wage-earners of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE steel screw str. Cranley (Capt. W. E. Steele) was built last year at Glasgow by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., Ltd., for the Century Shipping Company. Her dimensions were: length 390 feet, breadth 51 ft. 6 in., depth 26 ft. 6 in., gross tonnage 4,644, net tonnage 2,903. She was fitted with triple expansion engines, with cylinders 27 inches, 45 inches, and 73 inches in diameter by 48-in. stroke. She arrived in the East quite recently from Mauritius and Durban. Yokkaichi is nearly at the head of Owari Bay, between Yokohama and Kobe.

The iron screw three-masted str. Maharaja, 1,666 tons gross and 1,046 tons net measurement, was built at Belfast in 1879 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, her present owners being the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Her dimensions were: length 305 ft. 8 in., breadth 31 ft. 7 in., and depth 22 ft. 2 in. She was fitted with compound engines, with cylinders 34 and 61 inches in diameter by 45-in. stroke. She arrived in Japan from Calcutta last month. Atami is in Sagami Bay, on the west side.

THE ever-readable Mr. Schröder gives the following interesting anthology of proverbial wisdom in a note inviting people to subscribe to his paper, the "Eastern World":—

A little less intellectual torpor and a little more use of your own judgment, dear prospective reader. *Il y a fagots et fagots*, and you have paid for many a load that was rotten. Would you believe the men of Baidir, in the vilayet of Smyrna, when they tell you that a calf has eaten a shoe? Why then put your name to the story? Neither the sugar of Damascus nor the face of an Arab are good to believers. Both are bad. We have not yet arrived at days when a donkey is become the *silahdar* (sword-bearer) and a mule the *mukhtar* (bearer of the signet), but there are none so many amongst us who will speak a man's word in a man's place. Be you with those who do therefore. Sometimes the horse-shoe has to be struck, sometimes the nail. Drink not water from an ignorant hand, were it even the water of life. Remember Government money and fishbones stick in the throat, and words of truth pass neither Government money nor fishbones in a man's throat. While passing a bridge many will call even a bear "uncle," but the spearman will trust to his spear. No raven plucked the tail of the thoroughbred horses of Kehilan. *Khoja pashali, eli mashali*. What profits the title of pasha at the head of a story if he has to carry in his hand a pair of tongs to carry a live coal for his master's tehibouk.

Salaam aleykom, aleykom salaam, peace to you, to you peace!

THE "Times of Ceylon" of the 23rd ult. says:—

If the Australian Colonies required an object lesson of the benefits conferred on their business interests and trade by the regular calling of the fine and powerful steamers of the P. and O. Company, they would find it when they discover how promptly, and yet how easily, this great Company maintain their regular service of steamers notwithstanding the most unlooked-

for calamity in the loss of one of their best ships off the coast of Australia many miles away from their other services, and at a spot furthest removed from the reach of assistance.

We have just received the following from the local office of the P. and O. Company:—

In consequence of the accident to the s.s. Australia, the s.s. Mongolia will take the voyage of the former vessel from Australia leaving Sydney on the 9th July, and due in Colombo on the 27th July. The P. and O. Company are dispatching the s.s. Egypt direct from Bombay to Sydney to fill up the gap thus caused, and this vessel will be due to leave that port on the 23rd July and arrive in Colombo on the 10th August.

The Egypt, we learn, is at present at Bombay, having brought the last English mail. She is now coaling up, and will leave in a few days for Australia, but whether she will call here en route is not yet known at the P. and O. office. This steamer will practically take the place of the Mongolia, and the service will thus undergo no dislocation, and shippers and passengers alike will suffer no inconvenience. There is probably no other Company in the world which, faced by such a sudden loss as this, could repair it so far as the public is concerned in so short a space of time and so easily.

THERE are still many residents in Shanghai who will read with regret the following extract from the "Times of Ceylon":—

We are very sorry to hear that Captain Horace Hayes, whose books on horses and horse-breaking are so well-known, and who is himself well-known to large numbers in India and Ceylon, is seriously ill at home. Mrs. Alice Hayes writes to the Indian Planters' Gazette from Rugby to say her husband's health has broken down, and that the doctor says if he does not stop all brain work at once he will become insane. They are hard up, as the revenue from his books is insufficient to keep them, and the editor of the Indian Planters' Gazette appeals to his readers, to help one who has so often contributed to the pleasure and amusement of Anglo-Indians. Captain Hayes and his wife were well-known at one time up-country, and many attended his horse-breaking meetings. Contributions sent to us will be duly forwarded.

SEAFARING men, who have derived benefits from the Mercantile Marine Service Association, will be glad to know, in the words of their President (Capt. M. H. Foster) that their Society has "reached the crisp vigour of early manhood." The President's remarks may be quoted further. He went on to speak of the Association in terms which should appeal to all who go down to the sea in ship:—

"Its youthful silky down has turned to prolific bristles of chording growth; its energy is ballasted by experience; its ability is strengthened by appreciation; its goodwill has matured into abundant good work for every branch of the Service, which we rejoice to perceive is beginning to recognise that sterling worth must be a creature of slow sturdy growth, like our indigenous acorn that requires the suns and storms of many lustrous to nourish it until it becomes our own incomparable centennial oak, tentacled to the sure stratum of its sustenance, whilst the sprouting sapling shoots up for a time perkily and jauntily, above the seasoned habitat, but with foliage as shallow as its root, and soon to wither before the last winds of strife and decay; and from the sapless dry-rot, verifying, once more the seaman's proverbial philosophy 'Quick rise, quick fall; soon come, soon gone.'

Comrades of the old brigade; heritors of the strenuous and honourable past; legatees of the roll-call of militant campaigners; trustees of this hard won, highly prized trophy, this beneficent Association; let us emulate its founders; let us spread its benefits; let us proclaim its privileges; let us each bring in recruits."

As a set-off to this oratorical effort it may be mentioned that the subjects which the officers of the Association have had under recent consideration include such important matters as mariners' votes, the Aliens Bill, and the added responsibilities it will confer on shipmasters; superintendents of mercantile marine shipping offices and the inadvisability of replacing shipmasters, whose records in these positions have been admirable and worthy ones, by landsmen, who lack that intimate knowledge of the sea, seamen, and sea conditions, which it is eminently desirable the holders of such posts should possess; warship signals, and in connection with them a commonsense suggestion that men-of-war desiring to communicate with merchant ships should hoist the red ensign in order that the officers of such ships should know that the signals were specially addressed to them; pilotage in Australian waters; legal defence of members, always a strong element in the work of the Association, and particulars as to the advantages conferred by the employment bureau or free registration of members seeking employment. The local hon. agent of the Association is Mr. J. H. Worth, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the June quarterly report.

THE June issue of that very well-edited monthly, the "British Trade Review," opens with an article on Parsons' Steam Turbines, with a number of illustrations. Attention has lately been turned to this invention mainly as used in steamships, but these turbine engines are also available for all purposes for which reciprocating engines are employed. Concisely stated, the advantages of the turbine engine are: "(1) Small space occupied, (2) low first cost, upkeep, and attendance; (3) no special and costly foundations; (4) automatic governing and lubrication; (5) initial steam economy maintained; (6) no cylinder lubrication, and therefore exhaust steam is entirely free from oil. In steam consumption the following advantages are claimed for the steam turbine over all other steam engines:—(1) The steam consumption, while very low, does not increase with the life of the machine; (2) at average loads it has a much lower steam consumption than any other engine; (3) in the large condensing sizes it has a lower steam consumption than any engine at all loads." In large towns the turbine engine is invaluable, as it works without vibration or knock. In its leading article on "The Course of Trade," the "British Trade Review" says:—

"The numerous improvements introduced of late in the trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade, render them of far more value to the foreign and colonial importer and to the British manufacturer than hitherto. While it is true that it is unwise to place too much reliance upon mere figures as indicating the real course of trade, it is only feasible that the average man should turn to the official figures of this class in order to learn how the different sections of commerce in which he is interested are faring. Now that so much controversy is raging round our foreign trade it is peculiarly gratifying in turning to the April returns, issued during the early part of last month, to find that our imports and exports for the month are at least satisfactory. At any

rate, they show in each case an increase as compared with the same month last year; and when it is pointed out that April of this year included five Sundays as against four in the corresponding month last year, it will be seen that the improvement is a decided one. Moreover, the four months' trade shows a considerable increase in imports, while the diminution in the value of exports is now of comparatively trifling importance. The high prices of cotton, wool, and manufactures in which these raw materials enter, have contributed very materially to swell values; but, notwithstanding these exceptional causes, the general volume of trade has been maintained on satisfactory lines."

There is a great deal of useful information in the "Markets and Trade Intelligence," and it is interesting to see that a Glasgow firm, Sir William Arrol & Co., have secured the contract for the three Nile bridges at Cairo, although their tender was not the lowest of the thirty-four sent in from Germany, France, Belgium, and Great Britain. "The design, strength, and beauty more than justified the additional cost."

THE London "World" says:—It is satisfactory to learn that the manoeuvres of the current year are to take the form of an invasion, and that there is to be no humbug about the actual operations. The invading force will actually be embarked on transports, escorted by a fleet, and put on shore under cover of the naval guns. The statement made the other day by a Service contemporary that the landing will only be "assumed" is quite incorrect; the landing, upon the Essex coast, will be absolutely real. The only blot upon the programme is the fact that the defenders must know, within a few miles, where to expect their adversaries; but this is quite unavoidable under the present Manoeuvre Act. Were the whole or any great part of the United Kingdom to be "proclaimed," no manoeuvres could be held within the stated area until after the expiration of three years. The command of the sea will be granted to the invaders, for the excellent reason that the proceedings might otherwise be rendered abortive by the success of the defending fleet.

THE "Monthly Record" of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce of the 31st of May has the following opening note on the state of Trade:—

The only material improvement in the state of business during the past month is a rather more active condition of the cotton goods market, and a fuller employment of machinery in the cotton industry. This welcome change is traceable partly to a settling down of prices in the raw cotton market, and partly to the more urgent demands for goods in the distributing channels, especially in India. Buyers continue, however, to act cautiously, and they must be expected to do so, in any event, so long as prices remain much above the normal level. In the other textile goods markets a fair amount of business has been done, but the high quotations of wool are checking the demand in some directions. Little alteration has occurred in the iron and steel industries. The increased activity observable during April has not made further progress, and in some cases the demand for pig iron has slackened. A similar check is reported in the United States, but in Germany the revival in these branches of industry has become still more marked during the month.

The prospects of this year's home harvest are so far very encouraging. At the present moment the grain crops are reported to promise good results, and there is every appearance of an abundant yield of hay and fruit. The labour returns continue to show a larger proportion of industrial workpeople out of employment than that at the corresponding period last year, larger indeed than the mean figure of the past ten years. On the whole, however, there seems good reason to anticipate a fairly good home trade during the coming summer season should the weather continue as favourable as it is now.

In the issue of the 15th of April of that very interesting illustrated paper the "Lloyd-Zeitung" we find the following extract from the annual report of the Norddeutscher Lloyd:—

In the report for the forty-seventh working year (1903) of the great Bremen Company, it is recorded that in the conveyance of cargo better business was done than in the year 1902, especially in the outward traffic to America. The passenger trade, also, was "thoroughly satisfactory," a considerably greater number of persons being carried, both in the saloons and 'tweendecks than in the previous year. The total earnings were 26,491,998 marks, to which were added 19,130 m. carried over from the previous year and 1,500,000 m. due according to contract from the International Mercantile Marine Company, being 6 per cent interest on a capital of 25,000,000 m. After adding 1,354,498 m. to the insurance fund, writing off 14,208,527 m. for depreciation, crediting the International Mercantile Marine Company with the sum of 1,500,000 m. (6 per cent dividend on 25,000,000 m.), and providing for all outgoings, the net profits amounted to 6,459,047 m., out of which 321,996 m. are added to the reserve fund, 127,075 m. paid to the directors, 6,000,000 m. distributed as a 6 per cent dividend and 9,976 m. carried over to the new account.

The directors enter into particulars respecting the change effected last year in the service to Eastern Asia previously worked in conjunction with the Hamburg-Amerika-Linie—whereby the Imperial mail steamship service is undertaken exclusively by the Bremen Company and the cargo-boat traffic is worked by the Hamburg Line. The results are stated to be satisfactory. A number of important changes were also made last year in the Norddeutscher Lloyd's East Indian coasting trade, resulting in the extension of the already existing services and the establishment of new lines. The Company works fourteen separate lines in East Asiatic waters, with a fleet of fifty-one steamers, five steam lighters, and a number of steam-tugs, launches and barges, and the results, on the whole, were not altogether favourable last year. In October six steamers and several wood and iron lighters, worked by the Rickmers Company in the Bangkok-Hongkong-Swallow service, were purchased, and the line kept going. Plenty of cargo was forthcoming for the river service on the Yangtze-kiang, but competition brought the rates down to a very low level. In the Australian service the voyages were monthly from February to August, and once every third week in the other months, the cargo offering being always plentiful. Three swift steamers are running in the Bremen-New York route, at almost weekly intervals, and the mail steamship service to New York is also carried on with five large boats.

In the service to Argentina heavier cargoes were obtainable last year than for a long time previous, but rates of freight were very low owing to the pressure of tonnage seeking employment. The same was the case with regard to the Brazilian line, and very poor profits were realised. To Cuba outgoing freights were satisfactory, but cargoes fell short for homeward voyages, and some of the boats had to fill up at cotton ports. In the conveyance of emigrants from Italy a satisfactory business was done, so that the Mediterranean service was more profitable than in 1902, but in the cargo-carrying branch there was much to be desired. The excursion steamer trips in the Mediterranean, etc., yielded good profits. No serious casualties occurred during the year. The number of sea miles covered by the boats was 5,954,430; 374,972 passengers and 3,292,881 cubic metres of cargo were conveyed. The insurance account closed with a gain of over 80,000 marks. The share capital of the Company is 100,000,000 marks; loans, 57,275,600 m.; renewal fund, 5,308,087 m.; insurance fund, 12,469,825 m.; reserve fund, 3,997,850 m.; book-value of ocean steamers, 160,000,000 m.; ditto of river craft, tenders, etc., 1,602,000 m.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

"Li Hung Chung, his Life and Times." By Mrs. Archibald Little. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Few writers on China would care to undertake the task of compiling Li Hung-chang's life with its record of elastic financial enterprises and secret diplomatic successes. The more credit is therefore due to Mrs. Archibald Little who has not only courageously attacked the difficult problem but acquitted herself remarkably well. Besides giving an excellent account of his chequered career, her "Life of Li Hung-chang" sparkles with new and amusing personal anecdotes of China's Grand Old Man, —witty asides which serve to lighten the necessarily dreary stories of those black shadows of rebellion, pestilence, and famine that fell on his life.

What the Author gains in impartiality through being unable to give an intimate description of many interesting bits of secret diplomatic history because (to quote the preface) "she was not implicated in them," she loses in the matter of personal impress on the book. Too often she states her case and then modestly stands aside leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. Her acquaintance with Li Hung-chang was very slight and the reader instinctively feels that though a mass of facts are collected for his edification from every reliable source, and set in excellent order before him, though every Chinese Memorial in any way connected with Li is laboriously translated, yet the central portrait figure does not stand out in high relief from the canvas because the picture is painted, as it were, from a photograph and not from life.

Doubtless this sense of impersonality is largely due to the fact that the history of Li Hung-chang is "the history of the 19th Century in China." Such a mass of historical detail overlays his life that the canvas cannot but be overcrowded, and to bring out every figure in its true relation to the groups surrounding it—to keep every individual in proper focus—is a task of exceeding difficulty. The actors in many of the later events are men not only alive but still holding official positions, a fact which naturally doubles the biographer's responsibilities. But she has contrived to make

Truth and Tact, like the proverbial lion and lamb, lie down together. And yet this compromise has been effected without the sacrifice of interest.

There are some who will disagree with the writer when she says that "the Chinese race is incapable of producing a great man." In fact her own book confutes the argument for she pictures Li, in spite of his mercenary motives, as no worse (neither better) than the average man of brains, one might almost say genius, in any western country. To quote an example, Disraeli, whom we are accustomed to look upon as great, was no saint—nor was Napoleon. If "great" be taken to mean "perfect," neither soldier nor statesman has ever yet achieved greatness.

But if greatness is gauged by mental stature, it is well worth the reader's while to follow the life of Li Hung-chang, the one man in China "who stood head and shoulders above the masses of his countrymen." It was to him the distracted Manchu government turned in time of danger, and it was with him that the Envoy of the Powers invariably discussed. His history is so closely bound up with Foreign relations with China that, for that one reason alone, his career is worthy of study whether from the viewpoint of the statesman, the financier, the scholar or the general reader, to any and all of whom Mrs. Archibald Little's book will appeal as the most comprehensive and practical account of Li Hung-chang yet published. It contains some excellent portraits of the great man at various periods of his life, a map but very clear map of China and Japan, and a good index. If the mistake was found out in time, a note should have been inserted that the central figure in the group opposite page 312 is the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, not Li Hung-chang.

Stay-at-Homes by L. B. Walford. (Longmans Colonial Library). Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

The vast majority of the great British public who live, for the most part, lives of grey monotony have taken L. B. Walford to their hearts—and they are right, if the novelist most deserving of admiration is the one who contrives to make an interesting book out of ordinary characters like "the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker"—and their doings, and sayings. Though a small percentage of readers are willing to accept a great deal that is extraordinary, unnatural, even frankly impossible, the larger portion want "Peeples for pleasure." They like the humdrum life of the average man taken on the average day, modelled as if it were a ball of wet clay into a really good story, and finally set up on a pedestal of cheerfulness.

Just such a soothing book is "Stay-at-Homes," working its salvation out comfortably to the 344th page where it leaves the reader, —after having led him through a maze of "gentle" adventures and "refined" love-making with just a pinch of aristocratic society introduced as an appetiser,—neither exceedingly bored nor yet riotously amused. In a word, it leaves him exactly as it found him, only somewhat the richer for a few hours pleasantly spent. Which is, after all, the purpose of a summer novel.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LD.

Report of the Board of Directors for presentation at the fourth annual general meeting to be held at the Head Office, 26 Broadway, on Tuesday the 19th day of July, 1904, at 5 p.m.
To the Shareholders of

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LD.
GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have pleasure in submitting to you their Report,

with Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th April last, which they trust will prove satisfactory to you.

The net profits including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities amount to Tls. 760,553.18.

After allowing for an interim dividend of 5 per cent on 55,200 shares paid in December of last year, which absorbed Tls. 276,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 484,553.18. With this amount the Directors propose to deal as follows:—

	Tls.
A final dividend of Tls. 7 p.p. share	386,400.00
Add to reserve fund	50,000.00
Amount to be carried to new account	48,153.18
	Tls. 484,553.18

Mr. Jas. R. Twentyman has returned from leave and Mr. David Cranston is at present at home on a holiday.

In accordance with § 98 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, one of the Directors, Mr. H. von Rücker, retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Geo. D. Scott and J. D. Thorburn, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1903. December 22nd.	Tls.
To 5% Interim Dividend on 55,200 Shares	276,000.00
1204. April 30th.	
To Balance	484,553.18
	Tls. 760,553.18

1903. May 1st.	Tls.
By Balance carried forward	43,124.22
1904. April 30th.	
By Transfer from Working Account	717,428.96
	Tls. 760,553.18

BALANCE SHEET.

	Assets.	Tls.
1904. April 30th.		
To Old Dock:		
"Old Dock," Property with Boilers, Pumps, Moorings, Shear Legs, Launching Ways, Capstans, etc., 16m. 5f. 2l. 5h.		670,030.00
Office Building, Godowns, Machine Shops and Dwelling Houses, including Ground, 3m. 7f. 6l. 4h.		110,850.00
"Cosmopolitan Dock:		
"Cosmopolitan Dock," Property with Pumpphouse, Pumps, Boilers, etc., including Ground, 45m. 2f. 1l. 7h.		554,000.00
Land including Bunding, Wharves, and Wall, 107m. 5f. 8l. 6h.		94,000.00
Machine Shops, Godowns, Office, and Dwelling Houses		100,300.00
108 Chinese Houses, including Ground, 9m. 5f. 0l. 8h.		20,000.00
"International Dock:		
"International Dock," Wharves and Bunding		580,000.00
Land 125m. 8f. 1l. 3h.		90,479.00
Buildings		78,569.00
"Tunkadoo Dock:		
"Tunkadoo Dock," Property with Buildings, Boilers, Pumps, Shear Legs, etc., 35m. 6f. 9l. 5h.		178,500.00
"New Dock:		
"New Dock," Property with Buildings, Boilers, Pumps, Shear Legs, etc., 48m. 4f. 9l. 2h.		671,488.00

To Engine Works, Pooling:

Property with Buildings, Shear Legs, and Railway, 54m. 3f. 1l. 8h.	365,014.00
"Sundries:	
Machinery and Tools at five Docks and Engine Works	1,101,452.73
S.S. München, Samahui, Barque Elizabeth Nicholson, 4 steamers, Launches, Pile Drivers, Pontoons, Steam Dredgers, Shear Legs, Dock Plant, Office and Drawing Office	718,776.50
Material, and Furniture	14,568.29
Shares in Public Companies	
Stock of Material on hand, and unfinished work less Liabilities	1,559,852.37
Sundry Debtors	455,964.70
Cash in Hand	3,983.57
	Tls. 7,376,798.16

Liabilities.

April 30th, 1904.	Tls.
By Shareholders for 55,200 Shares of Tls. 100 fully paid-up	5,520,000.00
" Reserve Fund	859,000.60
" Uncollected Dividends	35,307.00
" Sundry Creditors	486,937.98
" Balance from Profit and Loss Account	484,553.18
	Tls. 7,376,798.16

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1904.

J. R. TWENTYMAN,
JOHN PRENTICE,
H. V. RUCKER,
S. GROUNDWATER, } Directors.

JAS. H. OSBORNE,
Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have compared the foregoing Accounts with the General Ledger, the Cash Book, the Bank Pass Books and other Vouchers, and have found them in conformity. The Stock Accounts have also been found in accord with detailed subsidiary books exhibited, and the securities examined and found in order.

GEO. D. SCOTT, } Auditors.
J. D. THORBURN, }

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1904.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. M. POLICE C. C. v. P. AND O. S.

BALLAARAT.

A match was played on the Public Recreation ground yesterday afternoon between the above-mentioned teams and resulted in an easy victory for the Police by seven wickets and 15 runs. The principal feature of the game was the excellent bowling of E. H. Lynch, who in the two innings secured 8 wickets for 9 runs. The scores and analysis are as follow:—

P. & O. S. BALLAARAT.

1st Innings.

Bruce, b. Lynch	8
Long, c. Kingston, b. Lynch	4
Hamlin, c. Robinson, b. Lynch	0
Dowling, c. Lawrance, b. Chilver	0
Longden, c. Kinipple, b. Lynch	10
Gunnery, b. Chilver	0
Hyde, c. Spottiswoode, b. Chilver	0
Martell, run out	23
Unwin, b. Lynch	15
Eason, c. Johnston, b. Lynch	0
Woods, not out	38
Extras	24

2nd Innings.

Bruce, l. b. w. b. Spottiswoode	6
Long, b. Lawrance	2
Hamlin, b. Lawrance	8
Dowling, run out	20
Longden, b. Chilver	6
Gunnery, run out	1
Hyde, b. Lynch	0
Martell, run out	0
Unwin, not out	1
Eason, b. Lynch	0
Woods, c. Robinson, b. Lynch	0
Extras	6

50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lynch	83	1	8	6
S. Chilver	8	1	20	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lawrance	4	0	14	2
Spottiswoode	6	0	21	2
Chilver	5	2	8	1
E. H. Lynch	23	1	1	2

S. M. POLICE.

1st Innings.

Kingston, b. Bruce	10
Spottiswoode, b. Bruce	1
Sewing, c. Hamlin, b. Bruce	0
Robinson, run out	4
Chilver, c. Hamlin, b. Dowling	2
Burnside, c. Hyde, b. Bruce	13
Johnston, b. Bruce	0
Lawrance, l. b. w. b. Bruce	2
Lynch, not out	7
Kinipple, b. Gunnery	8
Head, c. Hamlin, b. Unwin	5
Extras	4

56

2nd Innings.

Lynch, b. Bruce	7
Kingston, b. Bruce	2
Robinson, not out	19
Kinipple, c. Hamlin, b. Bruce	0
Head, not out	11
Extras	0

39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bruce	10	1	23	6
Woods	3	0	8	0
Dowling	5	0	11	1
Gunnery	3	0	12	1
Unwin	0.3	0	1	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bruce	4	0	16	3
Woods	3	0	23	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

DRIFTING MINES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Why do we read that "the 'X.Y.Z.' passed a floating mine, latitude and longitude so and so?" Why is it that the captain of the steamer, who in nine cases out of ten would risk lives and lose time to rescue a few shipwrecked natives, does not expend a little time, and without risk, destroy that which an hour later may cost a hundred people their lives?

It would surely be very simple to approach the "X.Y.Z." as near as 100 yards to the mine and with the rifles which nearly all the coast boats carry fire at it until two or three perforations in the envelope admit the water and sink the mine.

In the unlikely event of the explosion of the fulminate by jar or contact, the ship at 100 yards' distance would be in

30

no danger—or even at 50 yards, if bow on.

I feel sure that the ordinary rifle bullet would pierce $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ " soft iron at 100 yards' distance, and the envelopes are not thicker than that.

In the improbable event of there being no fire-arms on board, or of the weather being too rough to permit of accurate shooting, a log of wood or bundle of dunnage at the end of 75 or 80 fathoms of rope could be veered astern and by a quick change of helm made to explode the mine.

I am, etc.,

A. L. ANDERSON.

14th July.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

13th July.

The newly passed Chinshih (Doctors) are commanded to be divided into four batches for introduction to the Throne, during four successive mornings, beginning with the 17th instant.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

15th July.

Indisposition of H. I. M. Kuang Hsu.

A native newspaper published yesterday morning the news that his Majesty the Emperor had lately fallen ill, supposedly with an attack of dysentery, and that the members of the Imperial College of Physicians, who have been attending upon his Majesty, feel some anxiety for the Emperor's health. A Peking telegram received here yesterday afternoon, however, gives more assuring news about the Emperor, and states that his Majesty is only suffering from the usual summer complaint, caused through eating too much fruit. Nothing serious is therefore anticipated.

Viceroy Tsên of Canton.

A Peking dispatch states that a number of Censors have sent up to the Throne a joint memorial denouncing the incapability of H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, as proved by his inability to suppress the Kuangsi insurrection within the past twenty months or so, and calling for his immediate dismissal and punishment. It is believed that the Grand Council have merely recommended that Viceroy Tsên be cashiered, but have avoided the question of punishment in their report on the matter to the Throne. It would be a good plan for the Empress Dowager to send the denouncing Censors and the members of the Grand Council down to Kuangsi and see what they can do to put down the insurrection in that province.

A Joint Memorial

recently sent up to the Throne by Viceroy Yuan, of Tientsin; Chang, of Wuchang, and Tsên, of Canton, on the subject of the necessity of immediate and drastic reforms in the government machinery of the country, and giving the reasons therefor, is said to have greatly touched the Empress Dowager, who readily agreed with the joint memorialists. According to the usual custom an Imperial Rescript was to be sent to the three Viceroy on the subject and, as usual, her Majesty commanded the Grand Council to draw up the Rescript

for her. The important issues presented by the three Viceroy, however, appeared to be too abstruse for the intellect of the old fogies composing the Grand Council, for they were at a complete loss how to draw up an intelligent Rescript showing that their Majesties understood and concurred with the views of the memorialists. Finally, after much hesitation, a rough copy of the intended Rescript was drawn up, according to the mental understandings of the composers, and handed up to the Throne for her Majesty's approval. After, apparently, vainly trying to understand what her Grand Councillors meant, the Empress Dowager gave a contemptuous look at the trembling white-bearded mandarins kneeling below the Imperial dais, and handed the paper to the Emperor with the remark in loud tones—"Here, you know more of this matter than the whole lot put together of these men down there; see what you can make of this literary effusion." His Majesty read the paper carefully, and then taking up a pen, wrote out another Rescript, more intelligible to his Imperial Aunt and dealing thoroughly and intelligently with the questions propounded by the three principal and most enlightened Viceroy of the Empress Dowager, who at once commanded her seal to be affixed to the document and ordered the Rescript to be immediately telegraphed to the three Viceroy. The Empress Dowager is also reported to have said on that occasion:—"If you who compose the highest Council of the Empire display such lamentable (k'ô-lien) ignorance on these all-important questions of the hour, how are we to make China progress and be the powerful and wealthy Empire she should be?"

THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged.	13,341	1,290
A. Campbell, Esq.	50	

Tls. 13,391 \$1,290

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEUTRAL RELIEF FUND.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

	\$
British America Tobacco Co. (Inadvertently left out in original list)	100.00
J. H. McMichael	50.00
	Tls.
George McBain	125.00
R. S. Freeman	125.00
	Tls. 250.00
	\$
N. R. F. Concert at the Hotel des Colonies	930.00
By the Ostasiatischer Lloyd (additional collection)	250.21
Geo. H. Macy and Co.	150.00
Missions Belges	60.00
Vacuum Oil Co.	50.00
Wm. P. Lambé	25.00
A. S. Fobes	25.00
R. F. Eastlack	25.00
Chas. Stürmann	25.00
J. H. Ranger and Co.	25.00

Edgar Quackenbush	25.00
Murray Warner	25.00
C. Talbot Bowring	25.00
Th. Raaschou	25.00
P. M. G. G.	20.00
H. Vinay	20.00
Mrs. Goodnow	10.00
Chas. Leavenworth	10.00
E. H. Lamme	10.00
T. Saffert	10.00
S. Fessenden	10.00
Vicomte H. de Kergariou	10.00
C. A. Biddle	10.00
A. R. Murphine	10.00
Felice Palazzi	10.00
Toilet Club Assistants	10.00
F. Venturi	10.00
J. Rayp	10.00
W. G. M. O.	10.00
R. A. J. Andersen	5.00
Luigi Guaita	5.00
J. Bartolini	5.00
Gilardi	5.00
Venturini	5.00
M. Vignetta	2.00
U. Yari	2.00
G. Melocchi	2.00
C. Bianchi	3.00
Galbe	1.00
E. Andervill	1.00
A. Albini	1.00
F. Guaita	1.00

Total.....1,873.21

Together with subscriptions previously acknowledged Total: Tls. 2,025.00 \$11,079.16

The Committee will be glad to receive further subscriptions.

THE FRENCH FETE.

The French community celebrated the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille with their usual fervour yesterday. All the warships in port were gaily dressed with flags, among which the tricolour was prominent. There were no less than six French war-vessels off the French Bund. The entrance to the French Settlement from the Bund was spanned by an immense triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and escutcheons bearing the cipher R. F. All down the French Bund, too, poles had been erected from which festoons of lanterns hung parallel with and across the thoroughfare, and shields bearing French mottoes were placed on most of the posts. As if in honour of so important a celebration, the sun burst through the barrier of clouds behind which he has taken refuge for the last few days.

Both sides of the Rue du Consulat and Rue de Montauban were bright with flags and flowers, and there was another evergreen arch above the entrance to the Consulate grounds.

M. Ratard, the French Consul-General, was at home to his nationals and friends at 11 a.m. and shortly after that hour a large crowd, including Consular, Naval, and Custom officials and two Roman Catholic Bishops, had assembled in the large reception hall. M. Ratard welcomed the guests upon their arrival, and meanwhile the Town Band gave selections upon the balcony.

The proceedings were opened by M. Paul Brunat, who on behalf of his countrymen proposed the health of President Loubet and asked the Consul-General to telegraph congratulations to him.

M. Ratard replied in a masterly speech. He touched upon all the important events in the world's politics

during the past year, laying special stress upon the war, and the Anglo-French agreement for which King Edward VII and M. Delcassé had been mainly responsible. He pointed out that this agreement had been come to at a most opportune moment, when the peace of the world trembled in the balance. He mentioned, with great tact, President Loubet's visit to Rome, and the tact was all the more necessary since there were so many representatives of the Roman Catholic Church present.

M. Ratard's speech met with loud applause and the band at once struck up the Marseillaise.

The gathering then slowly dispersed, each visitor bidding M. Ratard farewell at the door of the reception room.

The receptions given by M. Ratard on the Fourteenth are always brilliant and are always brilliantly attended, but last night's surpassed its predecessors. The handsome rooms of the Consulate were crowded with Admirals, Chinese officials, representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies, Customs and other officials, and all the rank and fashion of Shanghai, among whom there were a large number of ladies. The weather was unusually cool, the band played, some danced, all talked, and the whole reception was a grand success, made greatly so by the untiring geniality and amiability of M. and Mme. Ratard, and their staff.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 14th July.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

SOMEKH v. COLLINS.

This was a suit by plaintiff, a sharebroker, to recover from defendant the sum of Tls. 1,000.75 in connection with certain share transactions. Plaintiff's petition stated that the original amount of defendant's indebtedness was Tls. 1,049 under three contracts dated the 20th March, the 1st May and the 15th July, 1902. In May last plaintiff filed a suit in the Supreme Court, but at the urgent request of defendant and the promise of an immediate payment of Tls. 50 with \$19 costs, and payment of the balance by monthly instalments of \$30, the suit was withdrawn. Only five instalments were paid and plaintiff's present suit was for the balance.

Defendant had filed no answer, but now handed in a statement wherein he declared that he was doing his best to pay the money but if he were pressed he would lose his situation and probably be forced to leave the Settlement, whereupon plaintiff would lose everything.

In reply to his Lordship, defendant said he was employed as a clerk by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. at a present salary of \$200 a month. He admitted owing the amount claimed, said he could pay \$10 down and promised the rest by monthly instalments of \$10.

His Lordship pointed out to plaintiff that he should not have undertaken these transactions for a person in defendant's position. It was a gambling transaction and plaintiff would not therefore be allowed any costs. However, as defendant owed the money he would have to pay it. The order was that plaintiff should recover Tls. 1,000.75 from

defendant, the money to be paid by instalments of \$20 per month, such instalments to be paid between the 1st and 5th days of each month, commencing with next month. No order was made as to costs and no interest was allowed, but if any instalment remained unpaid on the 5th day of the month on which it became due, the whole of the instalments remaining unpaid would become due and plaintiff would be entitled to immediate execution.

H.B.M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 14th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. ENRIQUE MENGEL.

Prisoner, an A. B. of the s. v. Crown of Germany, who has been several times before the Court on charges of refusing duty, etc., was now charged with being absent without leave from the 11th inst.; also with assaulting Capt. Davidson within the precincts of the Court.

Captain Davidson said that prisoner was given leave of absence on the 7th inst., returned on the 8th inst., but did not work, and on the 9th was given \$5 with which to go ashore. On the 10th he returned to the ship and asked for his discharge. This was refused and he was told to go forward. A little later witness saw him with a bundle of clothes as if going ashore. As witness was himself going ashore he left word with the mate that prisoner was not to leave the ship. On returning in the afternoon he learnt, however, that prisoner had escaped. On that morning (the 14th), witness went to the Consulate to get a warrant for Mengel's arrest. Prisoner was present in the Consulate and approaching witness asked if he had discharged him. Witness said: "No, go back to your ship." Prisoner went outside the Shipping Office and returned with an Italian, who handed witness an envelope and said it contained an account for money due to him from prisoner. Witness refused to pay, and returned to the office. A little later as witness, his wife, and the shipping clerk were coming out into the passage, prisoner approached and "made a lick" at witness, who tried to drive him back with his umbrella. Prisoner appeared to be feeling for a knife and witness then fetched out his revolver. Prisoner tried to get the revolver and witness turned it in his hand, endeavouring to get the cartridges out. He hung on till the constable came up and arrested prisoner. Prisoner had been attended by the ship's doctor for dysentery.

J. Chandler, Consular gaoler, said he was called into the Consulate and found prisoner and Capt. Davidson struggling over a revolver. Witness got it away. There was one undischarged cartridge in it and four others were picked up on the ground.

Denis Patrick Healy, an electrician from the U. S. transport Ingalls, called by the prisoner, said the Captain made to strike at prisoner with his umbrella. Prisoner put up his arm to guard himself and the Captain then drew his revolver. It was the prisoner who forced the revolver open and not the Captain. Witness was afraid someone would be shot and shouted out to the Captain not to fire under any circumstances.

Prisoner made a statement in self-defence, alleging that he had been put in irons for a day and a night on board, and protested that he was willing to work if the doctor had said he was able to do so. In regard to the struggle over the revolver he gave the same version as Healy.

His Worship asked to see the bills presented to the Captain on behalf of the prisoner. They were produced by a Chinese and a Japanese in Court and were for food supplied (cakes, sweetmeats, etc.) and money lent. One was for \$10.80, the other for \$14.20.

Leong Tze-weng, shipping clerk at the Consulate, said a movement by prisoner caused Mrs. Davidson to scream and it was then that the captain put up his umbrella. Prisoner had troubled witness a great deal during the last few days and was very abusive in the Shipping Office.

Captain Davidson said he expected to sail next Monday or Tuesday.

His Worship reminded prisoner that he had already been bound over to be of good behaviour and warned as to his conduct, and for the present trouble he would go to gaol for 14 days. For leaving his ship he would go to prison for another week and forfeit three days' pay. A doctor would examine prisoner; if he were really sick, the imprisonment would be without hard labour. Capt. Davidson was quite competent to deal with such men without assistance from the Court, but he must not be too handy with his gun. In regard to the assault, his Worship was not satisfied and that charge was dismissed.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Hankow—Dr. Kinglee.
Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. Soo Pao-san.

OUTWARD.

Per str. ROON.—From Yokohama—Misses Moore, N. zer, and St. Wlavinaka, Messrs. S. Araki, N. H. Conrad, A. J. Charignon, McDonald, J. A. Grow, D. H. James, A. Luciani, V. S. Meadows, and E. A. Rajski. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. T. Mizutani, Miss Roth, Messrs. T. Fujita, Hip Mow-chan, Show Shing kin, and Wang Chee-yen. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hannesen, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and child, Misses D. Spunt and K. Eakahashi, Baron Wald, Messrs. S. Weiss and A. Rosenfeld, jr.

Per str. CHENAN.—From Newchwang and Chefoo—Mrs. Kudaman, Mrs. Finkel, Messrs. Lakser, Lister, and Sardo.

Per str. KUNGPING.—From Tangku—Messrs. Clough and Byrne.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Tientsin via Chefoo—His Ex. Pang, H. E. Wu Ting-tang, Messrs. Mooser, Cheshire, and Gibson.

Per str. HAEAN.—From Foochow—Miss Goldie, Rev. J. Martin, Capt. J. P. Lowe and A. C. Hekman, Messrs. Lo, Pang, and Crong.

Per str. BENGLOH.—From Nagasaki—Mrs. Chomama, and Miss Curtis.

Per str. ELLA.—From Hankow—Messrs. C. F. Goodhard and S. A. Spencely.

Per str. HAETING.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Chun, and Mr. Bedrose Scarppe.

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'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

(1) alt 11ju-04 297

12th June, 1903.

THE HILLS
ABOUT SOOCHOWReprinted from the "N.-C.
Herald" in pamphlet form.

Price 10 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tea —From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 15th July:—

Our last Tea Market advices were dated 27th June, 1904:—

BLACK TEA.—During the interval two chops of second crop Ningchows have been settled at Tls. 25-26 and one chop of Kiukiang Packed Tea at Tls. 18¼ per picul, shewing an advance of about a tael on prices ruling at Hankow. As usual most of the chops on offer are only represented by chest musters, the bulk being kept up river until telegraphed for.

Settlements reported are:—

Ningchows... 1,465 half-chests at Tls. 18¼-26 a picul.

Stock 11,645 half-chests against 5,590 half-chests at same date of last year.

GREEN TEAS.—*Pingsuey.*—During the interval only a small business has been done at previous rates, the market at the close is quiet. A slight improvement is noticeable in the make of late arrivals, but the cup quality continues to be inferior to last year.

Country Tea.—During the interval nine chops of Moyune have been marketed and settled at Tls. 30-37 against Tls. 36½-48 last year. They are inferior in water and flavour to last year, but the Young Hysons are slightly bolder.

A fair business has passed in chops of Tienkais during the interval at Tls. 27½-41 against Tls. 40-50 last year. These Teas are inferior in every way to last year arrivals at same date.

Fychows.—A fair business has been done at Tls. 21½-31 per picul against Tls. 30-38½ last year. These Teas are, if anything, more smoky and undesirable than they were last year.

Local Packed and Wenchows.—These are the same washy vapid Teas as usual, underfired, but being pure, a very fair business has been done in them at Tls. 20-23½ against Tls. 27½-34¾.

Sou Mees and Foong Mees.—The market for Moyune and Tienkai Tea has been active and during the interval prices for Teas from these districts have advanced Tls. 3-5 per picul.

Local Packed Foong Mees are selling at Tls. 33-36, shewing a decline from opening prices of Tls. 2-3, these Teas are of poor cup quality.

We quote Good quality Foong Mees at Tls. 66-75, Medium Tls. 55-62, lower quality at Tls. 33-45. "Good" quality Sou Mees are fetching Tls. 75-85, and lower grades Tls. 60-68.

Hysons.—In spite of the Rumours that large unsold stocks remain in Central Asian markets the demand for "good" quality Teas has begun with vigour. The market for "good" quality is very firm, but Common to Medium Teas are rather neglected and stocks are accumulating.

Total settlements since 27th June:—

Pingsuey	9,430	half-chests	@	Tls. 27½ to 38¾	a picul.
Moyune	548	"	@	" 30 to 37	"
Tienkai	1,465	"	@	" 27½ to 41	"
Fychow	2,525	"	@	" 21½ to 31	"
Local Packed and } Wenchow	6,312	"	@	" 20 to 23½	"

20,280 half-chests.

Total settlements since opening of market to date:—

	1904. Settlements. half-chests.	1903. Settlements. half-chests.	1904. Stock. half-chests.	1903. Stock. half-chests.
Pingsuey	36,136	53,167	46,200	27,690
Moyune	548	142		
Tienkai	1,605	510	4,964	5,255
Fychow	2,635	2,879		
Local Packed and Wenchow...	13,218	12,315	6,255	3,906
Total	54,142	69,013	57,419	36,851

Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson since opening of market to date :—

	1904.		1903.	
Arrivals	30,040 half-chests.		38,003 half-chests.	
Settlements	19,515 " @ Tls. 18 to 85 p'picul		27,481 " @ Tls. 19 to 140 per picul.	
Stock	10,525 "		10,522 "	

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Dust. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 17th June.....	12,841,633	381,994	15,734
Cleared on 23rd June, per s.s. <i>Himalaya</i>	78,267	.....	.....
" 22nd " s.s. <i>Oceano</i>	5,080,934	.....	.....
" 27th " s.s. <i>Bengal</i>	613,333	.....	82,667
" 30th " s.s. <i>Yangtze</i>	422,400	.....	18,000
" 1st July, per s.s. <i>Candia</i>	301,067	87,600	28,667
Total to date, 1904.....	19,337,634	469,594	145,068
Do. 1903.....	5,356,480	.....	488,934
Do. 1902.....	4,837,353	.....	599,810

Re our last Circular please note that the Export of tea to Great Britain for 1902 should read :—Black tea :—4,385,001 lbs.; Dust :—Nil; and Green 241,311

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of season to 20th June	1,494,668	859,600
Cleared on 25th June, per s.s. <i>Empress of China</i> for Vancouver	216,800	.....
" " " " Hamilton .....	.....	14,533
" " " " Chicago .....	.....	94,800
" " " " Montreal	12,933	22,800
" " " " Edmonton	24,400	.....
" " " " Boston	48,933	.....
" " " " New York	25,733	28,400
" 27th June Per s.s. <i>Richmond Castle</i> for New York	655,200	149,867
" 1st July " <i>China</i> for San Francisco	6,800	9,733
" " " " New Orleans .....	.....	25,867
" " " " Los Angeles.....	.....	9,067
" " " " St. Louis .....	.....	18,533
" " " " Chicago .....	.....	43,867
" " " " Toledo.....	21,733	14,267
" " " " New York	533	79,733
" 1st July per s.s. <i>Keemun</i> for Kobe for transhipment to U.S.A.....	2,533	177,333
" 1st July per s.s. <i>Mazagon</i> for Kobe for transhipment to U.S.A. ....	.....	6,667
" 4th July per s.s. <i>Schuytkill</i> for New York .....	.....	125,733
Total to date, 1904.....	2,510,266	1,680,800
Do. 1903.....	3,093,295	3,110,244
Do. 1902.....	4,969,327	2,413,736

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 20th June	8,523,317	2,305,466	8,267
Cleared on 23rd June, per s.s. <i>Himalaya</i> for Marseilles	1,867	.....	18,267
" " 25th June, per s.s. <i>Persia</i> " Havre	85,867	.....	.....
" " 27th June, per s.s. <i>Bengal</i> " Port Said	22,933	.....	.....
" " " " Trieste	27,467	.....	.....
" " 29th June, per s.s. <i>Nurnberg</i> " Trieste	9,200	.....	.....
" " 30th June, per s.s. <i>Yangtze</i> " Hamburg .....	.....	.....	7,200
" " " " Havre	10,000	.....	10,400
" " 30th June per s.s. <i>Prinsesse Marie</i> " Marseilles	267	.....	.....
" " " " Amsterdam	1,467	.....	.....
" " " " Paris	1,600	.....	.....
" " 30th June per s.s. <i>Ambria</i> " Copenhagen	2,667	.....	.....
" " 1st July per s.s. <i>Candia</i> " Konigsberg	89,200	.....	.....
" " " " Hamburg	5,423,096	.....	.....
" " 1st July per s.s. <i>Seydlitz</i> " Marseilles .....	.....	.....	56,533
" " " " Constantinople ...	5,600	.....	.....
" " " " Trieste	17,333	.....	.....
" " " " Genoa.....	533	.....	.....
" " " " Antwerp	38,800	.....	.....
" " " " Bremerhaven.....	267	.....	.....
" " " " Copenhagen	933	.....	.....
" " " " Bremen	11,867	.....	.....
" " " " Hamburg	101,467	.....	2,000
Total to date, 1904.....	14,375,748	2,305,466	102,667
Do. 1903.....	1,651,581	.....	100,667
Do. 1902.....	1,638,469	.....	182,885

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

From commencement of Season to 27th June.....	.....
Cleared on 1st July, per s.s. <i>Seydlitz</i>	564,667
Total to date 1904.....	564,667
do. 1903.....	10,334,976
do. 1902.....	15,580,126

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY AND OTHER PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 25th June.....	.....	.....
Cleared on 27th June per <i>Bengal</i>	24,000	933
Total to date, 1904.....	24,000	933
Do. 1903.....	6,267	88,933
Do. 1902.....	16,552	47,559

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM AND NOVOROSSISK, &c.

From commencement of Season to 20th, June.....	 lbs.
Cleared on 23rd June per <i>Himalaya</i>	45,733
Do. 1st July per <i>China</i>	68,133
Total to date, 1904	113,866 lbs.
Do. 1903	1,528,666 "
Do. 1902	1,115,202 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG AND TIENTSIN.

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
Total to date, 1904	496,000 lbs.	2,421,200 lbs.	5,200 lbs.	3,600
Do. 1903.....	8,284,398 "	4,998,266 "	51,655 "	.....
Do. 1902.....	7,540,921 "	1,834,379 "	216,689 "	469,772

FREIGHT.—For London.—45/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *Kintuck* on 14th and s.s. *Sardinia* and s.s. *Roon* on 16th inst.

For New York via Suez.—25/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *St. Fillans* on 14th and s.s. *Epsom* about the end of this month.

Per Mail Steamer and Overland.—1¼ cents gold per lb. gross; per s.s. *Empress of Japan* and *Lyra* on 16th and *Nicomedia* on 22nd inst.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 6th July, 1904.

Business reported since the 29th ult., is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements	25,232 ½-chests.	46,072 ½-chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	3,908 ½-chests, at Tls.	16.00 at 24.00 per picul.
Khemuns	346 "	18.00 " 33.00 "
Oopacks	7,856 "	12.25 " 16.00 "
Oonams	16,402 "	12.75 " 17.50 "
Oonfaas	5,317 "	15.75 " 17.50 "
Seang-tams	5,577 "	12.50 " 16.00 "
Ichangs	826 "	34.00 — "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 8th July, 1903:—

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
HANKOW TEA.			KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	485,070 ½-chests.	436,324 ½-chests.	Settlements	189,794 ½-chests.	187,000 ½-chests.
Stock	28,891 "	26,311 "	Stock	18,440 "	12,938 "
Arrivals	513,961 "	462,635 "	Arrivals	208,234 "	199,938 "

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Ningchows	Tls. 16.00 at 24.00	Tls. 18.00 at 65.00 per picul.
Khemuns	" 18.00 " 33.00	" 26.50 " 27.00 "
Oopacks	" 12.25 " 16.00	" 14.60 " 18.00 "
Oonams	" 12.75 " 17.50	" 13.80 " 19.00 "
Oonfaas	" 15.75 " 17.50	" 16.00 " 25.50 "
Seang-tams	" 12.50 " 16.00	" 14.25 " 15.50 "
Ichangs	" 34.00 —	" — — "

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date.

The export to 2nd ultimo, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Season 1904 x 1905.....	Season 1903 x 1904.....	Season 1902 x 1903.....
	27,725,243 lbs.	17,690,702 "	20,521,904 "
	14,606,631 lbs.	10,068,075 "	10,130,578 "
	Total	Total	Total
	1904/5.	1903/4.	1902/3.

Via Shanghai.

	1904/5.	1903/4.	1902/3.
To Great Britain	5,315,497 lbs.	4,993,257 lbs.	4,793,737 lbs.
United States and Canada	2,397,469 "	2,862,885 "	4,155,068 "
Continent.....	3,146,819 "	1,555,085 "	1,818,900 "
Russia in Europe	89,295 "	11,282,981 "	11,783,281 "
do. via North	—	5,661,860 "	2,840,380 "
Shanghai	\$25,807	1,067,972	—
Direct, 1904/5	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	

S.S. "Glentworth"	1,938,477 lbs.	— lbs.
S.S. "Shrewsbury"	4,399,055 "	— "
S.S. "Prometheus"	3,159,697 "	87,207 "
S.S. "Armenia"	—	6,089,909 "
S.S. "Oceano"	5,080,935 "	— "
S.S. "Ambria"	—	— "

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls. 32.50	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 21.00	per picul.
Seconds	" 28.50	"	Tobacco, Tingchow	(nominal)	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	" 19.00	"	Wongkong	"	"
10/35 lbs.	"	"	Black Bristles, Killings 2 1/2" 2 3/4" 3" 3 1/4" 3 1/2" 3 3/4" 4" 4 1/4" 4 1/2" 4 3/4" 5" 5 1/4" 5 1/2" 5 3/4" 6" 6 1/4" 6 1/2" 6 3/4" 7" 7 1/4" 7 1/2" 7 3/4" 8" 8 1/4" 8 1/2" 8 3/4" 9" 9 1/4" 9 1/2" 9 3/4" 10" 10 1/4" 10 1/2" 10 3/4" 11" 11 1/4" 11 1/2" 11 3/4" 12" 12 1/4" 12 1/2" 12 3/4" 13" 13 1/4" 13 1/2" 13 3/4" 14" 14 1/4" 14 1/2" 14 3/4" 15" 15 1/4" 15 1/2" 15 3/4" 16" 16 1/4" 16 1/2" 16 3/4" 17" 17 1/4" 17 1/2" 17 3/4" 18" 18 1/4" 18 1/2" 18 3/4" 19" 19 1/4" 19 1/2" 19 3/4" 20" 20 1/4" 20 1/2" 20 3/4" 21" 21 1/4" 21 1/2" 21 3/4" 22" 22 1/4" 22 1/2" 22 3/4" 23" 23 1/4" 23 1/2" 23 3/4" 24" 24 1/4" 24 1/2" 24 3/4" 25" 25 1/4" 25 1/2" 25 3/4" 26" 26 1/4" 26 1/2" 26 3/4" 27" 27 1/4" 27 1/2" 27 3/4" 28" 28 1/4" 28 1/2" 28 3/4" 29" 29 1/4" 29 1/2" 29 3/4" 30" 30 1/4" 30 1/2" 30 3/4" 31" 31 1/4" 31 1/2" 31 3/4" 32" 32 1/4" 32 1/2" 32 3/4" 33" 33 1/4" 33 1/2" 33 3/4" 34" 34 1/4" 34 1/2" 34 3/4" 35" 35 1/4" 35 1/2" 35 3/4" 36" 36 1/4" 36 1/2" 36 3/4" 37" 37 1/4" 37 1/2" 37 3/4" 38" 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